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27 October 1982

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2405

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ACTION AGAINST SMUGGLING ON TRAINS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Pham Giac, the Ministry of Interior: "Taking Action Against the Loss of Revenues on the Trains on the Thong Nhat Line"]

[Text] There are still many persons riding the train who do not have tickets and who, in addition, take along many goods to sell because they take advantage of lax inspections on the part of railroad personnel and do not pay transportation charges. This situation has caused budget revenues to drop rather seriously, is in violation of the tax policy and the market management policy and has caused a loss of order and sanitation on trains. Allow me to cite a few examples: on 26 June 1982, in car number 8 of the Thong Nhat 3 Train, two persons were travelling from Hanoi to the South with many goods that were being taken to many different places. As the train approached Hue, the conductor, although he noticed that they had no tickets or shipping papers, only required them to purchase tickets for the trip from Vinh to Nha Trang. In actuality, these two persons disembarked from the train at the Binh Trieu Station and, while in the Quang Nai Station, they purchased nearly 1 quintal of sugar which they also put on the train! On 15 July 1982, as the Thong Nhat 4 Train was stopped at the Nha Trang Railroad Station during a trip from the South, railroad public security forces boarded the train, conducted an inspection in one car, removed very many goods from the car and filled out a report in order to initiate legal proceedings. An argument ensued between the police and a number of responsible personnel on the train because they could not reach agreement concerning confiscating the goods. The public security police requested that the owners of the goods present their tickets, that is, the tickets purchased at the station from which the train departed and suggested that their merchandise be returned if they presented tickets; however, of the persons who owned this merchandise, none had a ticket.

We also see very many persons riding the train who do not have tickets for long distance trips but are not checked. They sit paralyzed in the cars and are occasionally reminded by railroad personnel to purchase tickets but these reminders have no effect. The appearance of railroad police on the cars also has no effect whatever.

It is suggested that the railroad sector strengthen its inspection and control measures on the Thong Nhat trains, heighten the responsibility of railroad cadres and personnel and implement a policy that provides appropriate incentive to persons to actively check to determine whether or not transportation charges have been paid and to collect transportation charges for the state; at the same time, it must harshly prosecute personnel who reach unprincipled agreements with persons riding trains who do not have tickets. It is also necessary to establish reasonable procedures for selling tickets on trains to insure that they are sold to the proper persons. There must be close coordination among the personnel of the various sectors that work on trains, especially between the railroad sector and the public security sector, and train passengers must be encouraged to maintain order and sanitation and expose persons who do not buy tickets or who violate the law.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### TRAINING OF BAC THAI ARMED FORCES INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Xuan He: "Bac Thai Armed Forces Train to Increase Combat Strength"]

[Text] The armed forces in Bac Thai Province are eagerly emulating in carrying out training and scoring achievements. The second phase of training is being conducted vigorously and broadly among army units and the militia and self-defense forces.

Army units have organized the drawing of experiences from the result of the first training phase, the cadres' training phase and the practical training for combat readiness of the personnel of staff organs at two levels--provincial and district, namely the two districts of Dong Hy and Bach Thong. The Provincial Party Military Committee has satisfactorily organized a phase of political activities to enable almost all party committee members and commanding cadres to understand thoroughly and implement the Fifth Party Congress resolution; this phase has obtained a good result. Further progress has been made in carrying out the second phase of training in Infantry Group B50, Reserve Troops Training Groups B33 and B32 and the Military Administration School. Group B50 has satisfactorily completed the training of cadres in leading units, strictly implemented the systems of inspection, achievement evaluation, teaching and work-point grading on the basis of the result of study and tightly maintained activity patterns and discipline. Soldiers who have completed their military service have undergone a study period and been assured of their rights before leaving the army. As of 20 August 1982, more than 150 villages, wards and self-defense units in various agencies, enterprises and schools have completed military training according to the 1982 yearly plan. Thai Nguyen City has overcome difficulties, broadened the training task and obtained good results in 74 units which have fulfilled the requirements of all study subjects and of which 60 to 90 percent have been classified as fairly good and good. Most outstanding is the fact that a large number of troops have undergone training and have coordinated closely with the public security forces to provide training for militia and self-defense men to enable them to maintain political security and social order satisfactorily.

While undergoing military training, many militia and self-defense units have coordinated it with the task of carrying out some projects satisfactorily to promote production and local economic construction by building communication lines and water conservancy works, opening new lands and controlling typhoons and floods.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### LAW ON MILITARY OBLIGATION WELCOMED BY YOUTHS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Ngoc Dan: "Ownership Spirit of Youths During Second Induction Stage in Some Areas"]

[Text] For nearly a month, localities throughout the country have given a warm sendoff to youths joining the army in the second stage. Only 15 days after the issuance of a Council of Ministers' directive on youth induction, Hoai Duc District (Hanoi) took the lead over all other areas in the country in delivering recruits during this stage. Afterward, the districts of Ung Hoa (Ha Son Binh), Binh Luc (Ha Nam Minh) and Nghi Xuan (Nghe Tinh) and Song Be Province, Ho Chi Minh City, etc., in turn sent off their youths, fulfilling the [quantitative] norms and qualitative criteria and delivering recruits before the expiry of the time limit. Hai Hung is the first province in the country that has completed the second stage of youth induction 10 days ahead of schedule.

#### Strict Enforcement of Law

Strict enforcement of the law on military obligation has been required in calling up youths to join the army during the second stage. Hai Hung--a province where 65 percent of the total number of households have children and younger brothers in the army--has so far fulfilled its mission in 37 stages of youth induction, with over 89 percent of its villages and wards receiving commendations and rewards for their achievements in this task. However, in the past there were some grassroots installations which failed to fulfill norms so that the district level had to "borrow recruits" from other villages to fill the shortage. A small number of youths also tried to shun the military obligation. Therefore, the problem facing Hai Hung has been to ensure that during the current stage all of the 417 wards and villages in the province deliver the exact number of recruits, that all youths that meet the induction criteria set out enthusiastically for the army and that all cases of exemption and deferment conform to the promulgated policy.

Sen Col Le Hien Huu, head of the provincial military command section, told us: Because a good propaganda and educational campaign about the law on military obligation has been carried out among party organizations and the people, everyone has fully understood the duty to defend the fatherland and has firmly

adhered to the criteria, policy and the exemption and deferment system to be applied to recruits. People in each hamlet know clearly which of the youths meet the criteria for the current induction phase. The sense of the need to enforce the law strictly has become a mass movement. When the [physical] examination and recruitment phase was completed throughout the province, there were only four villages named Nhan Hue, Bac An, Sao Do Town in Chi Linh District, and Thanh Binh in Hai Duong City which did not meet the quantitative norm. The military obligation councils at the provincial and district levels then sent their cadres to these villages to carry out inspection and to discuss with them the measures to be taken to fulfill the norm. In Thanh Binh Village there were five party members who did not set a good example by urging their youngsters to join the army. The village party committee firmly struggled and frankly criticized these party members, quickly removed obstacles and created a new enthusiasm among the masses.

Never before has Hai Hung attained this record figure: More than 97 percent of the total number of youths have reported for medical examination. My Van District is one of the localities which completed medical examinations in 2 days and which strictly complied with the norms. The result is that 99.76 percent of the total number of wards and villages in the district have delivered the exact number of recruits.

Lt Col Pham Hong Minh, head of the military command section in Nghi Xuan District (Nghe Tinh), told us: The number of induction orders issued by us conforms to the norms assigned by the high level; we have asked villages to deliver no more and no less than the required number of recruits.

We asked jokingly:

--Do you think such a method is "rather subjective?"

Minh answered firmly:

--We have made careful calculations. The "reserve" number is provided by villages but relations say that it should not exceed two recruits for each village. The district military obligation council is determined not to issue induction orders profusely.

Some difficulties lie with basic units which have always been weak and deficient. But these units have tried to make progress during the current youth induction stage; they are the coastal villages of Xuan Hoa, Xuan Song, Xuan My and so on. The military obligation council has been fully aware of each individual case prior to issuing induction orders. The village party and people's committees have acted in conjunction with the organizations of the Youth and Women's Unions and with people's households to motivate the youths and create conditions for them to leave for the army. In fact, all of the youths in the above-mentioned villages who met the criteria walked about 10 kms to the physical examination stations and, on receiving the induction order, everyone of them zealously set out to join the army.

In trying to apply the law strictly, the various localities have had a hard time resolving problems for the weak and deficient basic units and helping them really develop everyone's spirit of ownership in fulfilling his obligation



to defend the fatherland. Seven villages in Thai Binh did not fulfill the norm for the first induction stage because they neither prepared forces adequately nor handled affairs with equity. Districts have had to send cadres to these villages to help people study the military obligation law carefully, to review shortcomings and to discuss ways to correct them. In the past years, the villages of Thai Nguyen, Thai Tho and Tan Lap never fulfilled the youth induction norm; during the current induction stage, they have motivated 100 percent of the total number of youths who meet the criteria to report for physical examination and recruitment in only one day. The three districts of Tan Thach, Moc Hoa and Vinh Hung in Long An Province failed to fulfill the induction norm in the first stage; during the current stage, they have urged the youths and all strata of people to study the law on military obligation, reviewed the implementation of the army's rear policy and made adequate preparations for youth induction. Those youths who deserted the army have been criticized and the masses have examined their cases and determined who should be allowed to stay behind and who should return to the army.

Having the opportunity to attend the ceremonies held in some localities to send off the youths recruited during the second induction stage, we have noticed that after the being handed over to army units, very few of these recruits have been sent back to their respective localities because their cases did not conform to the policy or because they failed to meet the health criteria. Enthusiasm has been shown by those who stay behind as well as those who leave for the army.

#### Responsibilities and Sentiments

We still remember the heartfelt and profound words said by Mr Nguyen Nhat Dac, of Cot Que Hamlet, Hoai Duc District, when he sent off his youngest son to the army. Of his six children--four sons and two daughters--, three sons and one daughter had already joined the army. Some of them fought meritoriously during the Ho Chi Minh campaign to liberate Saigon while others were present in the southwestern and then northern border battlefields. All of them had fulfilled their obligations and returned home to build their native land. There remained only the youngest son named Nguyen Nhat Dan who had just finished Grade 10 and reached the age of military service. However, the old man enthusiastically urged his son to go and told him: "The law on military obligation stipulates clearly that every citizen has the duty to defend his fatherland. Since your elder brothers and sister had already served their time, it is right that you should go in turn!" He advised Dan to satisfactorily fulfill the mission to be entrusted to him by his unit, adding that if Dan exerted every effort, his family would readily create favorable conditions for him to serve in the army for a long time.

The law on military obligation has had a great effect not only upon Mr Dac but also upon the people and has been acclaimed unanimously and enthusiastically by everyone. The law can be compared to a key which has opened the door for citizens to develop their spirit of ownership; this has been understood rather fully in many localities.

The comrades in the General Staff who have kept track of the youth induction task and been interested in the [induction] movement for many years have unanimously noticed that there has been a new development in the consciousness

of cadres, party members, people and especially the youths about responsibilities and sentiments concerning the obligation to defend the fatherland. It was not by mere chance that the number of youths sent off on one morning by My Van District (Hai Hung) fulfilled the set norm and that more than half of these recruits who set out to join the army were the second or third children of many families. Many families whose fourth children were inducted still enthusiastically motivated these youths to fulfill their military obligation. Of the three sons of Mrs Tam, of Nghia Tru Village, whose husband was a fallen hero, two are serving in the army. Her youngest son had just finished Grade 10 when the induction stage began. Nevertheless, she enthusiastically encouraged her son to go to be worthy of the young generation and to conform to his family tradition.

Ha Van Nghi, vice chairman of the mobilization organization committee subordinate to the Nghe Tinh military command, told us about the case of two youths who had just graduated from the Vinh Teachers' College and who volunteered to join the army. Though they had not yet been called up for physical examination, both asked to join the army during the current induction stage. They gave a very simple reason for their action: "Young people like us need to be trained within the army prior to starting their life as adults. Though bristled with difficulties and hardships, the army is a place which has many conditions to inculcate revolutionary sentiments and to put men to test to make them stronger. We wish to join the army as soon as possible to fulfill our obligation before accepting some specialized task."

A former youth student who joined the army, who fought hard for more than 10 years and who matured on the fierce Binh Tri Thien battlefield, Nghi said sincerely: "Though sounding 'bookish,' the thought of these young friends is really heartfelt and full of bright sentiments and proves that they have considered the pros and cons."

On our part, we have witnessed many instances when youths joined the army voluntarily with a sense of responsibility and with sentiments peculiar to the young generation vis-a-vis the fatherland. The fact that Bui Huy Tuan, a son of Mr Bui Huy Lang, domiciled at 20 Hang Bun Street, Third Precinct, left for the army was a matter of pride for his family and many people in the precinct. When the Beijing reactionaries launched a war of aggression on the northern border of our country in 1979, Bui Huy Tuan and many of his classmates--who were attending Grade 8 at Phan Dinh Phung Middle General School--raised their actual ages and wrote out applications to take up arms voluntarily to fight the enemy. Early in 1982 when the new law on military obligation was promulgated, Tuan enthusiastically registered to join the army but the military organ at both the ward and precinct levels rejected him because he was still under age. Of the five children in Tuan's family, three of his elder brothers were serving in the army. During the current second stage of induction, Tuan's eldest brother returned home after accomplishing his mission. Tuan's aspirations were then fulfilled. The day he sent off his youngest son, Mr Lang--who retired recently after 30 years of combat as an armyman--advised Tuan: "You must strictly fulfill your military obligation according to the party and state law. You must never forget that it is an honor for a youth to become a combatant, a 'soldier of Old Uncle Ho'."

Many sendoff parties are being held continuously throughout the country in honor of the youths who leave for the army. The festivals held recently to mark the delivery of recruits by Hoai Duc and Ba Dinh (Hanoi), the Third Precinct (Ho Chi Minh City), My Van (Hai Hung), etc. have really expressed the sense of responsibility and sentiments of both the outgoing people and those remaining behind concerning the implementation of the law on military obligation--the sacred duty to defend one's beloved fatherland.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### NGHE TINH REPORTS DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Ky Cam, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee: "Political Activities Within the Nghe Tinh Party Organization"]

[Text] Implementing the directive from the Secretariat, the Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee first provided guidance in more than 100 basic party organizations in the various areas of the province with a view toward gaining experience and uniformly expanding the phase of political activity to research, gain an understanding of and organize the implementation of the resolutions of the 5th Congress and prepare for the congresses on the various levels (phase two). On the basis of the spirit of the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress, the various levels, from the provincial party committee to the basic level, have seriously reviewed and correctly evaluated the situation of the province and the various localities and installations in past years and adopted a practical, solid activity program for the years from 1983 to 1985, determined to bring about a change in the present socio-economic situation.

The executive committee of the provincial party organization has reported the draft outline for the 11th Congress of the Provincial Party Organization (phase two) to a conference of key cadres from throughout the province in order to obtain their opinions; a number of places have completed their political activities and contributed their opinions to the draft outline of the review of the issuance of party membership cards and the holding of basic party organization congresses.

Through the review conducted by the provincial party committee of itself and the opinions expressed at the conference of key cadres and by the basic party organizations, we gathered opinions, reviewed our strengths and weaknesses, learned lessons from reality and adopted an activity program in keeping with the spirit of the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress.

## The Lessons Learned from Reality

Recently, agricultural production has begun to undergo a change. Grain output in 1981 reached 704,000 tons, an increase of 50,000 tons compared to the highest previous year, with subsidiary food crops, in paddy equivalent, accounting for 28 percent of grain output. The production of the various types of industrial and fruit crops, such as peanuts, sesame, sugarcane, rushes, mulberries, tea, oranges and tobacco, has increased rather significantly. In 2 years, the buffalo herd increased 10.5 percent and the cattle herd increased 16.5 percent. The province has planted 54,000 hectares of new forests and tens of millions of trees at decentralized sites. The building materials production system, the machine production and repair system, the power network and the highway communications network have been developed. In 1981, our province purchased 111,000 tons of grain, an increase of 40,000 tons compared to 1980. During the recent winter-spring season, both the production and purchasing of agricultural products and food products, the collection of budget revenues and the collection of cash increased significantly compared to 1980. During the past 6 years, Nghe Tinh has constructed 140,000 square meters of schools, 17 hospitals, 180,000 square meters of housing and hundreds of thousands of houses in the countryside. The city of Vinh, which was totally destroyed in the war, is being planned and gradually reconstructed, etc. Education, public health services and social services have developed. Political security and social order and safety have been maintained.

All districts have made progress and are taking the initiative in resolving the pressing problems being faced in the material and cultural lives of the districts while constantly increasing their contributions to the construction and defense of the country.

On the basis of the above, our party organization has further confirmed the correctness of the line set forth by the 4th Congress of the Party. Over the past several years, the programs and policies of the party and state concerning economic management have had a strong impact upon the productive labor movement among the people. We are also determined to delve more deeply into leading intensive cultivation, attach importance to economic returns and attach more importance to strengthening the basic level in a manner closely linked to building the districts. In the face of difficulties, we have seen an increasing spirit of self-reliance, have united in a struggle to overcome the challenges we face and have wholehearted confidence in the correct leadership of the party. These are the very valuable lessons learned by our party organization.

However, in the recent past, the party organization, beginning with the provincial party committee, has also committed a number of important shortcomings and mistakes in concretizing the line and organizing the implementation of the line of the party. In economic guidance, we have failed to correctly coordinate the revolution and science; have not been comprehensive or well coordinated; have not focused our efforts on completing one thing at a time; have not attached importance to productivity, quality and efficiency; have been slow to

make progress in economic management, which has been heavily characterized by subsidization, relying upon the upper level and conservatism; have been slow to introduce scientific-technological advances in production; gave light attention to strengthening the basic level for a period of time; and failed to tap the collective intelligence of the party organization and the tremendous creative capabilities of the people. For these reasons, the achievements that have been recorded are not commensurate with the realistic potentials and needs of the locality or with the investments that have been made and the manpower that has been expanded by the people. Today, the basic, pressing socio-economic problems of Nghe Tinh remain unsolved: there is a serious shortage of grain, especially within the non-agricultural production sector. Local industry, especially the artisan trades and the production of export goods, have been underdeveloped for a long time; an important portion of the local budget still depends upon support from the central level, capital is not being accumulated from within the local economy, etc. The lives of the people still involve numerous difficulties.

Reviewing the weaknesses mentioned above, we see that, besides such objective causes as advancing from small-scale production, underdeveloped material-technical bases and the serious aftereffects of the war and natural disasters, there are subjective causes in the leadership provided by the party organization: the structure of the economy and society, in general, and the allocation of crops, species of livestock and production seasons within agriculture and forestry, in particular, are not truly consistent with the land and climatic conditions of the locality. As a result, we have been slow to resolve the grain problem and the artisan trades have ceased to develop or even declined in some areas, thereby affecting the supply of raw materials for industry and the production of export goods. We have been slow to apply scientific-technical advances in both agricultural production and the production of consumer goods. We have been slow to initiate and guide, in a continuous and well coordinated manner, the improvement of management along the lines of operating in a manner that yields economic returns. Ideological work and organizational work have not promptly changed to meet the requirements of improving economic management. Overriding everything are the following two major causes:

--Due to our failure to firmly grasp and correctly apply the line of the party, as seen in our poor grasp and application of economic laws under the conditions of gradually advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and in implementing the policies regarding the three segments of the economy (state-operated, collective and family), the three scales (small, medium and large) and the three interests (of the state, the collective and the laborer), we have failed to create strong, stable moving forces. Our understanding of the viewpoint of building an industrial-agricultural structure from the very outset has not been deep or full and so forth.

--In our effort to organize and guide implementation, we have been subjective, impetuous, conservative and slow, have showed little dynamism or creativity, have been bureaucratic and remote from reality, have lacked depth and continuity

and have achieved low returns. Subjective, conservative thinking and sluggishness have been widespread and far reaching and are now the major obstacle.

#### The New Revolutionary Action Program

To implement the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party, Nghe Tinh must perform the two strategic tasks well. In the 1980's, we must gradually build the structure of the economy and develop the economy along the lines of closely linking industry and agriculture from the very outset and advancing the economy, beginning with agriculture, one step toward large-scale socialist production.

In the years between 1983 and 1985, the party organization and people of Nghe Tinh must focus their efforts on the front of foremost importance, agricultural production, in order to resolve the central, key problem, the grain problem, meet the pressing need for grain of the more than 3 million residents of the province and provide a larger supply of essential consumer goods and export goods; on this basis, we must care for the lives of the people better and gradually accumulate capital from within the economy of the province.

The determination and the thinking of the party organization are to develop the local potentials that lie in our arable land, labor and existing material-technical bases with a view toward achieving high economic returns per unit of natural resources, creating higher labor productivity and taking one step in shifting production from subsistence production to commodity production in an effort to produce more than 800,000 tons of grain, in paddy equivalent, by 1985 and meet the minimum grain requirements within the state sector. This will be accomplished by means of many well coordinated policies and measures: accelerating the production of rice and subsidiary food crops along the lines of practicing intensive cultivation and establishing an efficient allocation of crops and species of livestock by area in order to produce many products per unit of land; properly organizing purchases to control the sources of goods within the province while using some agricultural products, food products and building materials to trade for grain in the other provinces, thereby achieving higher economic returns; improving the diet and practicing economy in the consumption of grain; and reducing the annual rate of population growth, with accelerating production being the most basic measure.

We will focus our efforts on the key areas raising rice and subsidiary food crops by means of intensive cultivation and multicropping. At the same time, on the basis of the strength that we have in our arable land, we will bring about a new change in the production of industrial crops and primary exported agricultural products, attach importance to developing the herd of horned livestock and the various species of poultry, reasonably develop the hog herd, the cultivation of maritime products, ocean fishing and the harvesting of maritime products, closely coordinate agriculture with forestry, protect, improve and use the forests well and build forest resources.



As regards local industry, we will focus our efforts on those products that are produced using local raw materials, such as cloth, writing paper, sugar, honey, medicines, wooden furniture and utensils, pottery, glassware, matches, tobacco and so forth. As regards export goods, production has long been decentralized, consequently, returns have been very low. This time, we have taken the position of "bringing the winds together to form a typhoon" and investing in areas that specialize in the production of agricultural products for exportation: peanuts, pimentos, sugarcane, tobacco, soybeans, mulberries, millet, sesame, etc. Nghe Tinh will try, by 1985, to export 13,000 tons of whole peanuts, 1,500 tons of refined sugar, 1,500 tons of dried pimento, 1,500 tons of dried tea buds, 3,500 tons of oranges, 500 tons of coffee, 1,500 tons of sesame, 1,000 tons of millet and so forth.

We will rearrange the structure of production and the allocation of crops for the five major areas of the province: the sandy coastal area, the centralized wet rice production area in the lowlands, the foothill and midland area, the low mountains and the high mountains. Within each area, we will clearly establish the three segments of the economy (state-operated, collective and family), establish a suitable allocation of crops, livestock and trades, coordinate agriculture and forestry or ariculture, fishing and forestry, create stable stages of development in order to raise yields and output and so forth.

We will take positive steps to accelerate the scientific-technological revolution, especially with regard to strongly and widely applying the achievements of science and technology, primarily the biological revolution, especially as regards crop varieties and breeds of livestock; develop, manage and utilize existing material-technical bases well, with importance attached to water conservancy, fertilizer and the continuous improvement of fields in conjunction with improving soils by means of rapidly incorporating legumes in the allocation of crops; protect crops and so forth. These are the important, pressing measures in achieving intensive cultivation.

Nghe Tinh has 27 districts and cities. Each is characterized by different natural resources, climate, weather, daily needs and so forth. As a result, as regards Nghe Tinh, the districts are truly important and diversified. The economy of the province can only develop strongly, our capabilities can only be fully utilized and needs can only be satisfied when the districts have all the responsibility, authority and capabilities needed to build the district economy. We will delve deeply into reviewing and improving the quality of the building of the districts in a manner closely linked to strengthening our socio-economic, national defense and security installations. The building of the districts must begin with organizing an effort to develop each local potential as best possible and coordinate the economy with the national defense system; we must build the districts into combat fortresses in order to crush the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the Chinese reactionaries and be ready to join the entire country in winning victory over a war of aggression, should they recklessly unleash one. The most important and pressing matters in

building the districts are to adjust and supplement planning, establish correct production guidelines, initiate specialized farming and intensive cultivation, distribute and utilize labor well, develop both crops and livestock production and expand the trade sector. We will attach importance to planning from the basic level upward and within the scope of the district, expand and perfect the various forms of product contracts within agriculture and the other production and business sectors and insure that the three interests are satisfied. We will implement the guideline "the state and the people working together" well in order to continue to build the material-technical bases needed to support intensive cultivation within agriculture and the expansion of the trade sector and will strengthen welfare installations, thereby contributing more and more to the work of building and defending the fatherland.

We will build and strengthen the basic organizations of the party and improve the quality of party members, in which the planning and training of the contingent of core cadres for the basic level, the various sectors and the mass organizations will be the pressing and constant task. Besides further strengthening the management role of the state, we will regularly concern ourselves with strengthening the organization and reorienting the mode of operation of the mass organizations. We will insure that all basic organizations are uniformly strong and solid so that they can lead and successfully carry out the two strategic tasks.

In order to concretize the resolutions of the party in a correct and closely guided manner, the various party committee echelons, primarily the provincial party committee and the district party committees, must attach importance to organizing pilot projects, building advanced model units for each key area, for the specialized farming areas and areas raising key crops and strengthening inspections, preliminary reviews and final reviews while constantly concerning themselves with building and strengthening basic organizations in a manner closely linked to building the district level.

We will display a high spirit of socialist collective ownership and use the three interests and the technological revolution to strongly stimulate the revolutionary movement of the masses. We will constantly heighten our awareness of socialism, of the class struggle in the period of transition, constantly sharpen our vigilance and be ready to thwart every malicious and crafty scheme of the enemy.

Changing our cadre viewpoint, we will evaluate cadres on the basis of two standards: daring to act and knowing how to work in an effective manner and being faithful and honest. Strengthening our solidarity and practicing widespread democracy within the party and among the masses are also things with which the Nghe Tinh party organization is especially concerned.

The party organization and people of Nghe Tinh will try to conduct the phase of political activities well, carry out the congresses on the various levels (phase two) well, develop upon their strengths and new factors, rectify

their shortcomings and mistakes and overcome a number of present difficulties with a view toward bringing about a new change and turning the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party into reality in the land of the So-viets, the homeland of the boundlessly revered Uncle Ho.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### REDISTRIBUTION OF CROPLAND CONTINUED IN TAY NINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 3

[VNA News Release: "Tay Ninh Strengthens the Party Chapters in a Manner Closely Linked to Redistributing Cropland"]

[Text] The various party committee echelons in Tay Ninh Province have guided their cadres and party members in researching and debating the various policies concerning the redistribution of cropland and have clearly defined the responsibility of party members in this work.

In previous months, when carrying out the redistribution of cropland, there were manifestations of rightism, of doing as one sees fit, of prejudice and so forth among cadres and party members. Some places even allowed some farmers to continue to not have farmland. The party chapters promptly corrected these deviations and took harsh disciplinary action against the party members who were not complying with principles. The redistribution of cropland was thoroughly debated within the party organization and then presented for discussion among the people so that everyone realized that this policy is fair and reasonable and provides specific solutions for each stratum of the people.

As a result of providing close leadership, the redistribution of cropland in Tay Ninh has been carried out rather quickly, steadily and in exact accordance with principles. During the first 6 months of 1982, the redistribution of cropland was completed in seven villages, including An Hoa Village in Trang Bang District and Cam Giang Village in Go Dau District, where nearly 3,950 hectares were redistributed, thereby bringing the amount of farmland redistributed since 1975 to 7,533 hectares. This land was distributed to families who have served the revolution, families of war invalids and war dead and families who, because they were victims of the war, suffered heavy losses of labor.

Tay Ninh is continuing to expand the redistribution of cropland in close coordination with building the party and developing the agricultural production collectives.



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

HANOI PARTY MEMBERSHIP--During the past 6 months, the basic party organizations of Hanoi accepted 1,723 new members, 51.3 percent of whom were Communist Youth Union members, 32.8 percent of whom are women, 24.7 percent of whom are direct production workers and 9 percent of whom are agricultural cooperative members. The basic party organizations have attached importance to improving the quality of the development of the party. Since being accepted into the party, practically all of these new members have attended new party member training classes at the precinct and district party schools. The party organizations of the agencies, enterprises and cooperatives have attached importance to developing the party among socialist intellectuals who have been forged and challenged. As a result, 28.8 percent of the new party members have a college level education or higher. Practically all of the new party members have been playing an exemplary, vanguard role in their work, thereby helping to improve the quality of the basic party organizations. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 3] 7809

CSO: 4209/499

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### ECONOMIZATION, RECYCLING URGED IN USE OF MATERIAL RESOURCES

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 82 pp 22-25

[Article by Hoang Duc Nghi: "Making Rational and Economic Use of Material Resources Within the National Economy"]

[Text] I. The Significance of Economizing on Material Resources

One of the basic principles of the socialist economic system is economizing on live labor as well as embodied labor. The essential law in economic construction is achieving the largest possible results with the lowest possible costs.

Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP, stated: "The various sectors, levels and basic units must make every effort to overcome their difficulties and successfully meet the requirements of the country; using the same quantity of means and technical materials or less, they must produce more material wealth for society."(1)

Economizing on past labor, which primarily involves reducing the percentage of materials used, is one of the most important factors in increasing the returns from production.

Practicing economy in the use of materials, regardless of the stage of production, will lead to an increase in social labor productivity; practicing economy with the sources of raw materials, supplies, fuels and energy also has the purpose of reducing the costs per unit of product and will permit the final number of products produced to be larger, that is, will increase the output from socialist reproduction. This is of very important significance with regard to the types of scarce, imported materials.

Finally, practicing economy in the consumption of materials and reducing the ceilings on the consumption of material resources per product are a decisive factor in reducing production costs and increasing the returns from production.

On the average, material costs account for more than 70 percent of total production costs. In a number of material production sectors, this percentage

is even higher. For example, the cost of primary and secondary materials, fuel and energy within the textile sector accounts for 90 percent of production costs and, within the food processing sector, accounts for roughly 90 percent of production. Reducing the quantity of materials used in products by 1 percent can result in a savings of hundreds of millions of dong. If we reduced the consumption of gasoline and oil by 1 percent, we could create a quantity of gasoline and oil large enough to meet the needs of the city of Hanoi or a large agricultural province, such as An Giang, or save seven times as much gasoline and oil as is now being distributed to all of Lang Son Province. If we reduced the consumption of metal by 1 percent, we could create a source of metal totalling thousands of tons, which would enable us to produce thousands of water pumps, 700,000 32W cable fans or 400,000 75W ceiling fans. If we reduced the consumption of soda by 1 percent, we could produce 110 tons of writing paper, 800 tons of laundry powder and so forth.

## II. The Situation Surrounding the Supply and Use of Materials Within the National Economy

### 1. The positive aspects.

In recent years, having encountered extremely difficult conditions with regard to creating sources of materials and supplying materials to meet the needs of the national economy, the supply organizations have made many efforts in their operations in various fields:

--They have strengthened their relations with production units in order to unify supply plans, production plans and ceilings on the consumption of materials per product unit to lay the basis for calculating needs, allocating materials and inspecting their use.

--They have constantly improved their technical material supply operations, improved the structure of their management apparatus and implemented a division of management responsibilities in the distribution and balancing of materials. In 1980, the technical material supply apparatus was improved on the basis of the regional principle. The five regional supply federations and material export-import federations that were established have played a role.

--Attention is being given to mobilizing surplus, backlogged materials, old materials, and discarded materials for production and many results have been achieved in this area; millions of dong worth of backlogged materials have been mobilized for production, full use has been made of thousands of tons of discarded materials, thousands of tons of old materials have been recycled and so forth. A material exchange center has been established and is in operation. Scores of documents of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Supply concerning this field have begun to have an actual impact.

Many units using materials have made many improvements in industrial production, design and manufacture. More than 40 research projects filled with prospects

were carried out in 1982 and are projected to save the state hundreds of millions of dong, millions of dollars, etc.

2. The wasteful use, the incorrect use and the loss of technical materials.

Although the economy of our country has developed under unfavorable circumstances in recent years and the gap between supply and demand has become increasingly large, the availability of materials has declined with each passing day.

The supply of raw materials, fuel, building materials, energy and spare parts has not meet the minimum requirements of production (meeting only about one-half to one-third of needs). The production of many primary products of the various sectors of the economy has declined.

Supply agencies have also exhibited numerous shortcomings that have not been corrected in supplying materials for production. To date, supply agencies are not responsible in any way for production; conversely, even in the implementation of supply and product delivery contracts, they have caused many difficulties for consumer units and have not implemented their plans at the correct rate, having too many materials at some times and too few materials at other times, thereby causing products to be scarce at some times and backlogged at other times. The quality of supply operations does not meet needs, materials supplied are not of the correct specifications, not of the correct type, not matched and so forth and this has led to unfinished construction projects and a very large waste of products.

The use of materials is very wasteful and haphazard and materials are not managed well. The illegal trade and sale of materials have not been stopped and the consumption of materials over and above ceilings and at much higher levels than during the war is universal. Light attention is still being given to reclaiming and reusing discarded materials and products. Importance has not been attached to organizing the production and excavation of domestic raw materials and supplies. Reliance upon imports is still very heavy and the management of materials and commodities is not tight and does not control the forces in the hands of the state or the entire economy. The theft of materials and goods is not being harshly or promptly punished. Many units use the state to have the norms of their production tasks adjusted or reduced but do not adjust their material supply norms; instead of returning materials that are over and above their balance to the supply organization, units keep them as a kind of private property.

Instead of complying with approved material consumption ceilings, very many enterprises have reduced the quantity of materials per product and placed heavy emphasis upon output, consequently, their products have not met technical requirements and the quality of these products has been poor. Within the materials sector, ceilings are routinely exceeded by 5 to 20 percent; many industrial boilers exceed ceilings by 1.5 to 3 times; and, within agriculture, ceilings are exceeded by 25 to 30 percent. The practices of not using materials

for the purposes recorded in plans, taking some materials from production and using them in consumption, trading materials in a manner that violates management principles and transferring materials from part one of the plan down to part three of the plan in order to satisfy personal interests have created disruptions and disorder in the management and guidance of production and business.

In many machine production, energy and other sectors, a very low level of production capacity is being utilized: the iron refining industry is only using 39.4 percent of its capacity, the steel rolling industry is only using 25.1 percent of its capacity, the machine manufacturing industry is only using 67 percent of its capacity and the electric motor industry is only using 60 percent of its capacity.

Because the machinery and equipment on production lines are not being utilized at full capacity, the coefficient of their productive use is very low: in agriculture, only 25 to 30 percent of machine capacity is being used; in industry, only 45-50 percent; in transportation, less than 30 percent; and in the scientific-technical sectors, only about 30 percent of existing equipment is being used well.

The distribution of the production of machinery and equipment at this time is still inefficient in many ways and does not closely link the market with production. Due to the facts that machinery is not matched, materials are not available for the operation of machinery or cadres are not available to operate machinery, many units that receive machinery from the state cannot put it into use or do put it into use but cannot maintain this machinery, as a result of which, machines break down and then become backlogged. Some enterprises that have been assigned norms for the production of machinery do not adopt plans for promptly marketing their machinery or produce machines that are not matched as a result of which they become backlogged in their warehouses and storage yards.

Discarded materials and backlogged supplies are not being fully utilized or promptly mobilized for production; to date, very little use has been made of the rather large quantities of discarded materials at industrial enterprises, discarded materials that are haphazardly discarded, take up space in warehouses and storage yards, take up farmland and cause pollution.

In particular, thorough use is not being made of discarded ferrous metals and containers made of metal, plastic and wood. At present, billions of dong worth of materials are lying unused in society but production and business units have not given their attention to developing these sources of materials and mobilizing them for production. If attention were given to investing in serious research, we could create a significant source of supplementary materials to meet the needs of the national economy.



### III. The Causes of the Shortcomings and Problems

The wasteful, ineffective use of the various sources of materials is due to the following causes:

- a) The planning and deployment of production and capital construction have not been closely balanced and are not realistically linked to material supply capabilities during each planning period.
- b) The management mechanism has not been fundamentally improved in a manner consistent with the new economic conditions that exist and is still heavily characterized by administrative management, subsidization, bureaucracy and remoteness from reality.

Economic laws are not being fully implemented and are still being given light attention; the system of responsibility is unclear and ineffective. The planning, quota and cost accounting mechanisms are divorced from reality and inflexible.

At present, the task of supplying technical materials is carried out by many ministries and carried out by product sector, consequently, many difficulties are encountered in supplying coordinated materials for production. On the other hand, there is no close coordination between the supply, production and technical material marketing corporations and the integrated agencies, such as the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and so forth. Therefore, when there is a shortage of materials or a shortage of capital, when the plan is disrupted and so forth in the course of carrying out the task assigned by the state, it has a major influence upon the returns from production and leads to doing business as one sees fit and wastefully using materials and equipment without regret.

- c) The function of inspecting the utilization of materials is not being fulfilled; neither the exact quantity of materials supplied nor the exact quantity of products produced are known and the products that are produced are not centralized in the hands of the state. Deception and the sale of products outside the plan for incorrect purposes are still rather widespread and have not been stopped.
- d) The impact of scientific-technological advances in the fields of economic management, production and circulation-distribution is still low.
- e) The mechanism for stimulating the economy to make economical use of materials has not been given attention and is not consistent.

### IV. Measures Designed To Utilize Material Resources in a Rational and Economical Manner

In our opinion, the primary measures for making rational and economical use of material resources are:

1. Enlightening every person and every organization to the need to practice economy by means of economic and other ties. To accomplish this, it is necessary to rapidly revise the current economic management mechanism in a fundamental manner. Cost accounting must be made the foundation of every form of guidance of production and business in each job, on each level and for each individual.

2. We must immediately revise economic quotas, standards and the minimum conditions needed to "measure" the returns from implementation.

In 1982, we must complete the formulation of material consumption ceilings for the primary products recorded in the state plan for developing the national economy and establish allocation ceilings for the various types of scarce materials.

Together with formulating new ceilings, we must, in the 2 years 1982 and 1983, re-examine all ceilings on the use of materials, equipment and so forth that were issued in previous years and revise these ceilings so that they are consistent with reality, firmly based in science and progressive in nature.

To accomplish this, a state system for formulating ceilings must be established in the first quarter of 1982 and be governed by clear operational regulations.

The revision of ceilings must be conducted on an annual basis; backward ceilings (even if they are newly promulgated) must be promptly revised and we must continue to formulate new, progressive ceilings governing the consumption of material resources and energy, ceilings that are based on scientific-technological advances and the advanced experiences of collectives. Ceiling norms must be assigned to the various ministries and these norms must be in the nature of laws. The size of economic incentive funds must be computed on the basis of the amount by which consumption ceilings and circulation costs are reduced and on the basis of the close inspection of the implementation of ceilings.

It is necessary to immediately revise technical standards and technical conditions. The economization of materials must be closely linked to complying with standards and technical conditions and maintaining product quality.

Any units or enterprises that do not produce products in exact accordance with standards and qualitative requirements must be given heavy economic penalties. Production can be suspended, depending upon the seriousness of their case. This is necessary in order to heighten the responsibility of persons who design, manufacture, produce, store and market poor quality products.

3. We must boldly implement scientific-technological advances in production along the lines of improving production techniques, utilizing equipment and machinery and improving the draft designs for manufacturing and production in support of the effort to economize on materials resources, fuel and energy.

Besides this, we must intensify scientific and technical research in order to restore and put into use old machines, equipment and materials backlogged at agencies, enterprises and so forth as well as replace expensive, scarce materials with inexpensive and more commonly used types.

We must gradually put into production types of technology that result in few or no discarded materials. In the immediate future, the various agencies of the state, such as the finance and supply agencies, must provide the capital, supplies and equipment needed for scientific and technical research organizations to take steps to economize on material resources.

In the activities of the scientific and technical sector, we must especially concern ourselves with the task of making rational and economical use of the various sources of raw materials, supplies and energy. "Economization" must be one of the targets of the sector.

We must concern ourselves with and adopt a system that provides appropriate material incentive for innovations and inventions that economize on and make rational use of materials.

4. We must adopt and organize the implementation of suitable economic incentive measures designed to gain the participation of every laborer in the struggle to economize on and make rational use of material resources.

Awards to manual workers, engineers and technical cadres must be appropriate and timely. Awards can be as high as 70 to 100 percent of the value of the materials saved, depending upon the type, the value and the scarcity of materials. The leadership cadres and management personnel of the various sectors and levels must be considered for bonuses, the size of which should depend upon the percentage of their task or work that they complete and cost levels.

Besides bonuses, it is necessary to establish strict regulations regarding the various forms of economic penalties for individuals, teams, units and enterprises in production, research, design work and circulation-distribution in cases involving the violation of standards and ceilings, the wasteful use of materials, the use of materials for the wrong purposes, operating in an uneconomical manner, etc.

A policy must be adopted that provides economic incentive for production enterprises and organizations to utilize discarded materials and low grade raw materials and develop local sources of raw materials.

We must make the best possible use of the various economic levers in order to economize on and make rational use of supplies in production and business enterprises.

5. We must mobilize and make full use of the materials and goods that are backlogged or stockpiled in excessive levels in production.



We must research the use of low grade raw materials. We must organize the reclamation and recycling of old materials. It is necessary to rapidly strengthen and expand the collection network that is under centralized guidance for materials that are discarded in production and consumption, at enterprises and agencies and among the people.

We must establish a list of materials and regulations governing the delivery of discarded materials within enterprises to state recycling agencies. We must invest in the equipment needed to support the collection, grading and processing of materials discarded in the processes of production and consumption.

A system must be adopted that provides economic incentive for individuals and collectives to collect discarded materials.

We must establish a suitable system of prices for discarded materials, especially prices for materials collected among the people, in order to encourage the people to collect discarded materials and sell them to state business organizations.

6. We must improve the quality of the supplying of technical materials and clearly define the responsibilities of the technical material supply organizations as regards providing instruments of production to meet the needs of the national economy.

It is necessary to revise and perfect the system of technical material supply organizations, strengthen the material-technical bases of the sector and fully equip it with the means needed to weigh, measure and count materials in order to support the effort to distribute materials in accordance with ceilings.

It is necessary to gradually revise the procedures for settling material accounts. We must strengthen the inspection of the use of materials.

7. With the participation of the various sectors, levels, state agencies, associations and so forth, we must accelerate the campaign to gain the participation of the masses in the socialist emulation movements designed to practice thorough economy and tighten our belts in production and the consumption of technical materials.

The Council of Ministers must assign to each ministry, each agency on the ministerial level and each agency subordinate to the Council of Ministers the task of implementing, under specific deadlines, measures designed to economize on and make good use of material resources.

Making economical and rational use of the various sources of raw materials, building materials and energy in production and consumption is the most practical way to contribute to the successful performance of the national economic development task of the state plan and the implementation of the resolutions of the 5th National Congress of the Party.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### INDUSTRY STRESSED IN DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT ECONOMY

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 82 pp 28-37, 57

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Nam: "The Role, Position and Economic Structure of the District in the Present Stage"]

[Text] The district is a matter with which our party has been concerned for many years and the role and position of the district have differed during the various periods: at the 5th Plenum of the 3rd Party Central Committee, the district was considered the intermediary level. The 19th Plenum of the Party proposed the strengthening of the district level. The 4th Party Congress advocated developing the district into an agro-industrial economic unit.

The 5th Congress of the Party pointed out the need to "use the district as the main base for meeting the three requirements"(1) involved in advancing our country's agriculture one step toward large-scale socialist production in the 1980's.

In recent years, we have performed a number of jobs in the building of districts, such as conducting research and pilot projects in five key districts and formulating overall planning for many districts; initiating the reorganization of production and the improvement of management from the basic level upward within the scope of the district; assigning districts the responsibility of managing some material and technical bases; and further strengthening the management apparatus within the districts.

Through the jobs mentioned above, we achieved a number of initial results, such as the following:

--The districts that have conducted planning have a better grasp of their natural, economic and social conditions, see advantages and difficulties more clearly and more clearly see their economic potentials and economic strategy.

--The districts have a better foundation for organizing the structure of their economy, allocating crops and livestock, organizing production subareas, starting to form the various types of production of agricultural cooperatives and organizing a number of common material-technical bases.

As a result of assigning management responsibilities to the districts, the districts have been able to take greater initiative in the management of some stations and farms and a number of material-technical bases and in the formation and use of their budgets. The qualifications of cadres and the spirit of responsibility of district cadres regarding the management of production and the management of the economy have been raised. The districts have been guiding production and business units better and are more farsighted and comprehensive in their guidance of the economy and society.

Generally speaking, however, the building of the districts has been slow and still involves many problems. Raw materials, arable land, labor and material-technical bases are not being utilized well. There are still many average and weak cooperatives and the returns from production are still low.

The problems mentioned above are the result of many causes. Some of these causes stem from the national economy, such as the fact that the management mechanism is still heavily characterized by administrativism, bureaucracy and subsidization, the fact that the division of management levels between the central level and the local level and among the provinces, districts and installations is not clear, the fact that the weather has been unfavorable for many years in a row, the fact that material-technical bases are in short supply and gradually declining and the fact that many economic policies are unreasonable (the policies on prices, purchases, wages, profit distribution and so forth). There are also some causes that have their origins in the building of the districts itself, such as the less than clear understanding of the role and position of the district, the lack of specific requirements, work methods and stages in the building of the districts, the failure to closely coordinate the various levels and sectors in the building of the districts and the fact that some of the specifics involved in organizing production and improving management within the districts are not suited to our conditions.

After nearly 3 years of research, we clearly see that the building of the districts cannot be carried out on the basis of a model based on desires, rather, it must be truly based on the economic and social characteristics and capabilities of our country. On the basis of the actual experiences in the development of the districts, we must look for, analyze and put together specific models and stages of development for the different types of districts in order to then establish general models and stages for the various districts in a manner consistent with the initial stage in the period of transition and socialist construction in our country.

Within the scope of this article, we will focus on the role, position and economic structure of the district.(2)

#### 1. The District--the Base for Reorganizing Production

The first matter that is faced in building the districts in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism is that of defining the role and position of the district in a manner that is consistent with our socio-economic characteristics.

Having studied the development of many districts, we see that the role and position of the districts are most evident in two areas: the district is the base for reorganizing production and is, at the same time, a comprehensive management level.

The district is a territorial area that has clearly defined boundaries and is neither too large, like a province, or too small, like a village. The district encompasses many production-business, cultural and social installations belonging to the various sectors of the economy and the different economic areas. All of these facts create for the district an important position that links the various sectors, the provincial level and the central level with the basic units and cause the district to become a suitable base for reorganizing production, improving management and organizing life.

However, the problem we face is what is the best size for a district to be. In actuality, the sizes of the districts vary significantly. An Son District in Thuan Hai Province is 30 times as large as Thanh Tri District in Hanoi. This difference occurs even among districts within the same province and among districts that have the same type production. In the outskirts of Hanoi, Dong Anh District is 2.5 times as large as Thanh Tri District but 2.5 times smaller than Cu Chi District in Ho Chi Minh City, which has similar types of production. Many districts are too large as a result of the merger of districts in past years.(3) In 1977, Song Lo District in Vinh Phu Province, which was not the largest midland district, measured 71,518 hectares, had a population of roughly 200,000 and had 80 cooperatives, which was two to three times as many as the number of cooperatives in normal districts. A district that is this large and has such a large number of cooperatives poses many difficulties to organizing production and to management; as a result, Song Lo District was recently divided into two smaller districts. The dividing of a district into smaller districts has not only occurred in Song Lo, but also in a number of districts in other provinces in the Red River Delta, such as Ha Nam Ninh, and in a number of provinces in central Vietnam (Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh), the Central Highlands (Dac Lac) and Nam Bo (Cuu Long, Tien Giang and Hau Giang). In our opinion, increasing or decreasing the size of a district must be done in a cautious manner based on objective foundations.

Having studied the actual situation in many districts, we suggest that when examining the size of districts, decisions must be made on the basis of the following primary foundations:

- The economic structure of the district, primarily the structure of agricultural production, and whether or not the sectors within the district require large or small investments of capital, supplies and labor;
- Whether the material and technical bases of the district supporting production and daily life are highly developed or not;
- Whether the scientific, technical and management qualifications of the cadres and laborers of the district are high or low;



--Whether the arable land, climate, water conservancy, communications-transportation, terrain and social conditions afford advantages or pose difficulties.

On the basis of the above, it is necessary to calculate the size of each type district in each different area. Districts that are too large must be subdivided. Districts that are developing their production well, whether they are too large or too small, should retain the size they have now. Once a reasonable size has been established for a district, it should be retained for a relatively long period of time. The matter of the size of districts is a complex one and we suggest that research into this matter be continued as a special field of research for each type district in the different areas and on the different levels of economic development.

Once it has an efficient size, the district becomes a suitable base for "carrying out the division of labor, reorganizing production, making good use of labor, arable land, the forests and ocean waters, practicing intensive cultivation and specialized farming, developing crop and livestock production and expanding the trade sector." (4) On this basis, the question becomes how to reorganize production, deploy and distribute labor and build the material and technical bases within the district in a manner consistent with the initial stage in the period of transition in our country.

Recent facts have shown that the districts that have developed upon their position relatively well are those districts that have relied upon the zoning and planning of the central level and the province and gradually reorganized production within the district and raised the level of uniformity of cooperatives on the basis of strengthening the agricultural cooperatives, especially weak and deficient ones.

Here, the economic structure of the district has gradually been formed on the basis of the zoning and planning of the province and the central level, with efforts concentrated on developing the potentials lying in the arable land, labor and other natural resources of each cooperative and each state farm or forestry site.

In those districts that have carried out production relatively well in the recent past, the majority of them have not advanced immediately to large-scale, modern operations when building their material bases, not equipped themselves with machinery, equipment and projects en masse and not impetuously demolished houses and relocated the population, rather, they have, on the basis of their actual requirements and capabilities, strengthened and made efficient use of the existing material-technical bases of each cooperative and then gradually expanded the material-technical bases of cooperatives related to one another while receiving assistance from the upper levels in selectively and gradually building necessary common material-technical bases within the district in accordance with overall planning (especially water conservancy projects, communication projects, power projects and a number of agricultural technical stations and farms).

The organizing and utilization of labor in the districts mentioned above have also been based on strengthening the production units, on redistributing labor among the various sectors in the cooperative and gradually expanding the division of labor and cooperation in labor among related cooperatives in order to distribute and mobilize labor on a district-wide scale, gradually implement the division of social labor and gradually send laborers to or receive laborers at other places where thorough preparations have been made in accordance with overall planning without disrupting the organization and use of labor at each agricultural cooperative.

## II. The District--an Economic-Administrative Management Level, a Comprehensive Management Level

As the level II economic-administrative area, the district must have a management apparatus that can perform the functions of administrative management and economic management. However, within this level II economic-administrative area, political, social and national defense activities also take place, consequently, the district level cannot simply provide administrative and economic management, rather, it must provide comprehensive management of political, economic, social, cultural and national defense activities.

The district is a management level within the overall administrative-economic system of the country, is under the direct guidance of the provincial level and has been assigned the task of directly guiding the village level, the agricultural cooperatives and the other production-business units that have been put under the management of the district by the state.

The basic task of every district is to find every way to make full and effective use of the potentials that lie in the arable land, the labor and the other production capabilities in the district, highly develop its strengths, supply an increasingly large quantity of products and export goods to society and, at the same time, make an effort to support the material and cultural lives of the people within the district.

In the process of fulfilling the role and task mentioned above, the specific method of guidance employed differs among the various districts.

In some localities, the district level still primarily provides guidance on the basis of its former intermediary administrative function by transmitting and disseminating the directives and resolutions of the upper level, observing, inspecting and supervising the basic units, compiling information on the situation at the basic units and reporting to the upper level instead of providing economic guidance; therefore, it does not provide any specific help with regard to organizing production or management to the basic units, especially to the agricultural cooperatives, and this has led to a situation in which the strong do as they please and the lack of uniformity among the various cooperatives with regard to the economy and living conditions is rather noticeable and constantly increasing.

At a number of other places, the district only provides guidance as though it were a major enterprise and the basic units under its management were small enterprises. At these places, the district places heavy emphasis upon centralized management within the district, uses the labor forces and supplies of one cooperative to help another cooperative, hastily mobilizes centralized labor forces to build common projects and intervenes rather deeply into the organization and management of some cooperatives or enterprises, thereby restricting the economic independence, the initiative and the creativity of basic units, separating the basic units from the sector management on the upper level and, in actuality, separating the district from the sector management system of the entire country.

Some districts that have been given full-scale management responsibilities for the basic production and business units within their territory have made a great fuss of establishing and organizing committees and components of the district management apparatus and placed heavy emphasis upon building and strengthening the stations, farms, stores and enterprises under their management while giving light attention to strengthening the agricultural cooperatives; this had led to a worse form of administrative guidance than existed previously.

The districts that are operating correctly have worked with the sectors on the upper level to strengthen the agricultural cooperatives, especially the weak and deficient ones, and highly developed upon their initiative and creativity in production and business.

The districts that have experience in providing guidance have worked with the sectors on the upper level and begun by assessing the situation surrounding the arable land, labor and other production capabilities of the cooperatives, conducted district planning and enterprise planning, defined an efficient economic structure and the structure of the other types of production for the cooperatives, deployed and assigned additional cadres, organized training to improve the qualifications of cooperative cadres and guided the formulation of economic-technical quotas and model regulations for cooperatives. On this basis, these districts have assigned reasonable plan norms to the basic units under their jurisdiction and supervised, inspected and helped these basic units properly implement production plans and plans for the delivery products and the protection and proper utilization of farmland, labor and other natural resources. However, these districts do not directly manage the supplies, labor and capital of the basic units and do not become too deeply involved in guiding the internal work of each installation, as this would create disorder and an inability to act in their management work.

Developing upon their role in providing guidance, some districts have joined the sectors on the upper level in "organizing federations of agricultural cooperatives and other production units established by joint business cooperatives with a number of production installations, technical stations and farms, supply stores, agricultural product purchasing stores and stores selling consumer goods established by the state within the district"(5) so that these units establish

direct relations with one another on a voluntary and mutually beneficial basis and are closely linked to each other economically and in terms of the organization of their production. The common method employed by the districts that have been taking correct steps in building the district in the initial stage of the period of transition is to rely upon general zoning and planning, rely primarily upon the existing capabilities and potentials of the district and progress from strengthening the agricultural cooperatives, especially the weak and deficient ones, and then gradually expanding the necessary production and economic relationships between agricultural cooperatives and production-business units while applying economic measures and organizing a suitable transition in production for each type cooperative with different natural and economic conditions. Only on the basis of strengthening the agricultural cooperatives are specific requirements regarding the reorganization of production and the improvement of management established, specific requirements that the district and the various sectors on the upper level must meet in order to create the most favorable conditions possible for cooperatives to develop their production and organize life well.

Defining the role and position of the district in the manner presented above means considering the district to be the base for reorganizing production, for reorganizing life, to be a comprehensive management level, especially an economic-administrative management level. The district is not a production federation or a large enterprise consisting of many small member enterprises. For this reason, the method of guidance employed by the district with regard to the basic production and business units is the method of guidance of an economic-administrative management level, that of a board of directors of a state-operated enterprise or the management committee at a collective enterprise.

Defining the role and position of the district in this manner is consistent with our actual conditions and permits us to gradually closely link the reorganization of production in the basic units with the reorganization of production within the scope of the district, closely link the building of the districts with the building of the sectors, because every sector has basic units, closely link agriculture to industry within each basic unit and on the scope of the district, closely link the organizing of production in the immediate future with long-term planning within the district, thereby increasing the initiative and creativity of each basic unit, and closely link the effort to develop the potential of each installation with investment assistance from the state in a manner consistent with supply, technical and capital capabilities and the qualifications of cadres in the initial stage of the period of socialist construction in our country.

### III. The Structure of the Agricultural Sector in the District

Correctly defining the economic structure of the district is one of the very important requirements in building the district. The economic structure of the district reflects the division of social labor and is a part of the economic structure of the province and of the entire country. It helps to establish the economic structure of the province and the entire country and is, at the same time, the basis for forming the structure of the production of the cooperatives,



state farms, forestry sites and other production-business units within the district.

On the basis of the realities of its formation and development, the economic structure of a district usually consists, at the very least, of the following components:

- The structure of the production and circulation sectors;
- The territorial structure of the subareas and the various types of production and business units;
- The structure of the various economic sectors.

Due to the different natural, economic and social characteristics of the districts, there cannot be a single district economic structure for the entire country. From the point of view of developing potentials and on the basis of natural and economic characteristics, the following major types of district economic structures are gradually being established in our country:

--Agro-industrial districts, the majority of which are lowland districts (Nam Ninh District in Ha Nam Ninh Province).

--Agro-forestry-industrial districts, the majority of which are in the midlands and mountains (Luc Ngan District in Ha Bac Province).

--Agro-fishing-industrial districts, the majority which are coastal districts (Hai Hau District in Ha Nam Ninh Province).

--Agro-forestry-fishing districts, some of which lie in the mountains, the midlands, the lowlands and along the seacoast (Quynh Luu in Nghe Tinh Province).

Research of the actual situation in many districts, including districts that have developed industry, shows that the foremost factor in the formation of the district agro-industrial economic structure is an efficient agricultural structure.<sup>(6)</sup> Because, the highest economic objective of the districts is to produce an increasingly large volume of agricultural products (or agricultural, forestry and marine products) and commodities in accordance with the requirements of society and in coordination with producing consumer goods and supporting the production and the daily life of the district. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the changes in the structure of agriculture in the districts in the recent past.

Over the past 20 years, the agricultural structure of the districts has undergone important changes. The majority of the districts have gradually progressed from the monoculture of rice (especially in the delta districts) to specialized production and are now establishing various production structures of specialized forms in coordination with carrying out the integrated development of many sectors in order to make better use of the arable land, labor and other natural resources within the district.

Many key rice growing districts in the lowlands have developed the production of winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops, thereby creating additional sources

of grain and food. In addition to raising hogs, they are also raising ducks, fish and draft buffalo and cattle. The districts on the banks of rivers that have alluvial deposits are raising jute and sugarcane and practicing sericulture. The coastal districts have planted additional rushes. Many districts have planted several species of trees to provide raw materials for weaving (such as large bamboo and rattan), planted additional pharmaceutical crops and planted shelter belts to provide them with wood and in order to develop additional artisan and handicraft trades.

In some midland and mountain districts, in conjunction with developing the cultivation of perennial industrial crops (tea, lacquer and so forth) and the breeding of buffalo and cattle, attention has been given to producing additional rice on hills and in paddies and cultivating cassava, corn, galingale and soybeans in order to achieve partial self-sufficiency in grain or produce a small quantity of commodity grain. In addition, they have also developed the raising of hogs, fish, goats and bees and developed the artisan and handicraft trades.

In the districts around the densely populated municipalities and industrial areas, persons are gradually being shifted to the production of food and these districts are, at the same time, achieving partial or total self-sufficiency in grain. These districts also raise fish, poultry and fruit crops (bananas, persimmon, pears, apples, lemons, oranges and so forth), have planted a few industrial crops (jute and mulberries) and have developed the artisan and handicraft trades.

The above mentioned changes in the structure of agricultural production in the districts are steps forward that are consistent with the law of gradually advancing to large-scale socialist production.

However, the largest problem regarding the structure of production in many districts at this time is that the level of specialization in production is still low. The country has 402 districts but only 119 of these districts have achieved the per capita grain production average of slightly more than 300 kilograms and very few key rice growing districts in the Red River Delta produce more than 400 kilograms per capita. Only 50 districts contribute more than 5,000 tons of grain per year to the state and, of these 50, only 20 districts contribute from 15,000 to 20,000 tons. The low level of commodity production not only exists in the key rice growing districts, but also in the key industrial crop and food crop districts, as a result of which the plants that process agricultural raw materials have operated at 40 to 50 percent of capacity for many years and only meet about 60 to 70 percent of the vegetable needs of the residents of the municipalities and industrial areas. Many midland and mountain districts have not developed upon the three strengths that they have in perennial crops, forestry and the species of large livestock well.

On the basis of the actual situation presented above, we suggest that we must, in the work of building the district economic structure, plan various types of districts that have different levels of specialization in production. For example, between now and 1985, the key grain production districts should

endeavor to achieve different grain and commodity grain output targets. In those key grain production districts that have a high level of intensive cultivation, an effort should be made to achieve a per capita grain output of 600 to 700 kilograms and a per capita output of commodity grain of 200 to 250 kilograms; in those districts that have an average level of intensive cultivation, an effort should be made to achieve a per capita grain output of 500 to 600 kilograms and a per capita commodity grain output of 150 to 200 kilograms; and in those districts that have a low level of intensive cultivation, an effort should be made to achieve a per capita grain output of 400 to 500 kilograms and a per capita commodity grain output of 100 to 150 kilograms. Different output and commodity output targets should also be set for the key industrial crop and food crop production districts.

In the key districts mentioned above, we will be able to achieve a large output and commodity output of grain, food products and industrial crops. Of course, in order to achieve these targets, it is necessary to make appropriate investments in intensive cultivation and implement a system of reasonable economic policies for each type district.

Another problem in the structure of agriculture is that the various production sectors are not truly linked to one another and are not balanced with one another, as is the case between agriculture and forestry, crop production and livestock production, grain production and the production of industrial crops and food crops.

The largest problem regarding the economic structure of the districts, especially the midland and mountain districts, is the serious separation between agriculture and forestry. This has led to a situation in which districts, when engaged in forestry production and business, only concern themselves with the forests and, in order to develop agriculture and plant grain, they have burned the forests, thereby causing increasing erosion, causing the climate and the hydrological situation to clearly worsen with each passing day and causing increased flooding and drought; the depleted forests have resulted in an increasing scarcity of timber and firewood.(?) If this situation is allowed to continue, the hills and mountains in the midland and mountain districts will be barren in the not too distant future, thereby causing incalculable harm to the economy of the entire country and the life of the people. We suggest that coordinating agriculture and forestry be made a national policy in the strategy for developing the unified economic structure of the entire country, in general, and the economic structure of the districts, in particular. This is a very important issue, not only with regard to strengthening and developing the forests, but also with regard to developing agriculture, helping to resolve the food problem and protecting the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to create positive conditions for incorporating the coordination of agriculture and forestry within a mode of production and business in the economies of the districts.

At a number of advanced model units, such as the Dong Trieu State Farm and the Huong Son forestry site in Nghe Tinh Province, Trung Khanh District in Cao Bang

Province, Ly Nhan District in Ha Nam Ninh Province and a number of other places, several types of effective coordination between agriculture and forestry have emerged, such as the following:

--Planting multi-purpose crops on steeply graded land in order to establish shelter belts and provide additional grain, food products and raw materials for industry (jackfruit, walnuts, olives, ebony, citronella, candleberry trees, mulberries...*Anacardium occidentale*...);

--Using the soil fertility of forest land that has been harvested to plant short-term grain and food crops; developing livestock production under the forest canopy and cultivating aquatic products if bodies of water are present;

--Continuing to assign forest land to the cooperatives in each midland and mountain district to manage, protect, repair and plant forests in conjunction with establishing forestry sites;

--Organizing units at each agricultural cooperative and state farm that has forests to plant, protect and harvest forests;

--Organizing crop production or livestock production teams at forestry sites in order to make full use of forest land in the production of grain and food products.

In order to implement the coordination of agriculture and forestry, we suggest, in addition to technical measures and measures regarding the organization of production, that particular attention be given to implementing a system of economic policies designed to provide incentive for collectives and individuals to actively plant, repair, protect and harvest forests well in coordination with raising crops and livestock. This system should consist of policies for redistributing labor, increasing the forestry labor force and making appropriate investments of capital and material-technical bases; a price policy; a stable obligations policy; and policies on the distribution of products, contracts and reasonable remuneration, bonuses and penalties for units, teams, groups of laborers and families.

#### IV. The Structure of the Subareas and the Various Types of Agricultural Production Units

In conjunction with the changes in the structure of production by sector within the scope of the district, the structure of production is also being formed on a territorial basis. This change is occurring in two ways.

The first way, which is orderly and universal in nature, involves centralizing crop production within the production units and then gradually expanding to centralized, contiguous fields within the scope of one cooperative. On this basis, the fields of the various cooperatives in the area are linked together and gradually form subareas that specialize in the production of different crops within the district. The other way involves the direct impact of the



distribution of social labor and the deployment of enterprises in the processing industry in order to establish, in a more rapid fashion, specialized production subareas within the district, such as subareas producing sugarcane, tea, pineapples, tobacco and soybeans, in order to supply raw materials to processing plants.

Having studied the actual situation in many districts, we have discovered a rather universal situation, namely, that the structure, type, size, nature and number of subareas differ among the districts. In some districts, subareas comprise the entire district, but, in other districts, subareas spread into other districts. There are districts that only have a few types of specialized production subareas but there are also districts that have many types. The formation of production subareas is a necessity; it creates the conditions for correctly establishing and developing the structure of the various types of production of cooperatives, state farms, forestry sites, stations and farms so that these basic units gradually become united within the overall economic structure of the district.

In actuality, the cooperatives and state farms in every type of subarea have forms of production that correspond to their subareas. Kim Son District in Ha Nam Ninh Province is a rice-rush-hog district divided into production subareas, corresponding to which are three types of cooperatives: four rush-hog cooperatives, four rice-subsidiary food crops-hog cooperatives and two rice-hog cooperatives. Duy Tien District in Ha Nam Ninh Province is a rice-sugarcane-jute-hog district that is divided into three subareas that consist of the following types of cooperatives: six rice-sugarcane-jute-hog cooperatives, four rice-hog-fish cooperatives and five rice-jute-hog cooperatives. The formation of production subareas and the types of cooperatives mentioned above in districts is consistent with the laws of the process of specialization and centralization in production.

However, the major problem regarding this matter is that in many districts, although they have allocated their crops in individual subareas and individual specialized cooperatives, there are not many material-technical bases supporting specialized subareas. In actuality, at many places, water conservancy networks, communications networks, fertilizer installations, processing plants and storage facilities supporting vegetable areas, subsidiary food crop areas and industrial crop areas are no different than those supporting rice production areas. Therefore, the organizing of subareas and the various types of specialized production has not been closely linked to the process of intensive cultivation, as a result of which crop yields and output have risen slowly and have, at some places, even declined. We suggest that in the building of the district economic structure, in conjunction with allocating crops, it is necessary to deploy appropriate material-technical bases in order to achieve returns from the subareas and specialized forms of production. Of the material-technical bases mentioned above, special attention must be given to water conservancy systems, fields, work tools, processing facilities, storage facilities and transportation.



## V. The Structure of the Various Economic Segments Within Agriculture

In the process of the formation of the economic structure of the districts in the North, important changes are occurring in the structure of the various economic segments: the state-operated economy within the districts is small but occupies an important position in the formation of advanced material-technical bases, such as seed farms, machine stations, farmland water conservancy stations, crop protection stations and supply corporations supporting agricultural production. Recently, a number of southern districts have organized many more state farms in order to create centralized sources of agricultural products and goods. The collective economy accounts for the largest percentage of the land under cultivation, the labor force, the investment capital and the products and commodities of the district and is on the momentum of gradually replacing a number of state-operated farms, such as seed farms and livestock breeding farms. Therefore, the production organization and management within the district at this time should primarily be designed to strengthen and develop the production of the agricultural cooperatives. The household economy in the districts occupies an important position in the production of livestock products, fruit, vegetables and livestock manure to meet the needs of society. The household economy is an important force participating in the effort to successfully carry out the product contracts with laborers and groups of laborers movement within the agricultural cooperatives. In the districts of the South, the private segment of the economy still occupies a very important position within the economic structure. Therefore, strengthening the role and position of the district in the South is an important task in carrying out the transformation of agriculture and gradually advancing it to large-scale socialist production.

The problem regarding the structure of the various economic segments within the district is that we once uniformly developed the state-operated stations and farms, especially the state-operated hog farms, thereby prolonging the practice of compensating these units for their losses and giving little attention to the household economy and the collective economy in developing the production of hog breeding stock. Within the collective economy, much attention has been given to cooperatives specializing in the artisan and handicraft trades while light attention has been given to these trades within the agricultural cooperatives. Once, many places wanted to remove the artisan and handicraft trades from agricultural cooperatives. This was tested and proved to be a mistake. In many districts, facts have shown that the artisan and handicraft trades within agriculture have very strong vitality. Light attention has also been given to developing the household economy. Due to a desire for the collective economy to manage each and every trade sector, all land, ponds, lakes, livestock and so forth, much of the potential lying in labor, arable land and material-technical bases has been wasted, has not been used effectively. At present, despite the positive impact of product contracts within agriculture, appropriate steps have not been taken to limit and overcome the use of "non-specific" contracts. These problems originate in the failure to firmly grasp and correctly apply the economic laws that exist in the initial stage of the

period of transition and socialist construction. The trend of development of the economic structure of the district that is consistent with laws is to bring the state-operated economic segment, the collective economic segment and the household economic segment (the private economic segment in the South) into a relationship in which they have an optimum ratio to one another and are balanced and closely linked to one another. In this trend, one inevitable development in the nature of a law in the initial stage of the period of transition in our country is that the collective economy of agricultural cooperatives must constitute the absolute majority of the district economy and that the state-operated economic segment must control the important material-technical bases supporting agriculture. Providing incentive for the development of the artisan and handicraft trades, which lie primarily within agriculture, only separates them from agriculture when the conditions for this truly exist. On this basis, we suggest that when examining the structure of the various segments of the economy and their rate of development, it is necessary to rely upon an important foundation, namely, whether the relationship among the state-operated economy, the collective economy and the household economy within the district permits the best possible development of each potential lying in the arable land, labor and other production capabilities of the district and permits the production of many agricultural products and commodities. Every progressive production relation must open the way for the development of production forces. On this basis, it is necessary to establish a suitable form, scale, structure and rate of development for each economic segment within the district.

## VI. The Structure of Industry and the Artisan and Handicraft Trades

Another important change in the economic structure of the district is the gradual formation of industry within the scope of the district. However, the position of industry is not the same in all districts. The majority of the lowland and midland districts have an industrial and artisan-handicraft output value of roughly 3 million dong or 7-10 percent of their total output value. About 56 districts have an industrial output value of 10 million dong, which accounts for 30 to 40 percent of their total output value. In many districts, industry has gradually been formed from within cooperatives, state farms and forestry sites on the scope of the entire district with a view toward supporting agriculture and developing the potentials lying in arable land, labor and the other natural resources better in order to produce consumer and export goods.

Generally speaking, in many districts, industry and the artisan and handicraft trades have assumed the following forms.

a. Many districts have been equipped with tractors and agricultural machines for preparing the soil, with pumps and systems of canals and ditches for water conservancy, with chemical fertilizers and pesticides for use in intensive cultivation, with machine shops supporting production and repairing farm implements and machinery. Several mountain districts have developed hydroelectric power and coal production on a small scale. However, the structure of the equipment and machinery within many districts is inefficient and unbalanced and does not

reflect coordination among large tractors, small tractors, farm implements, draft power and manual labor. Although many districts have been equipped with machines, they lack equipment for providing technical maintenance and repairing machinery and lack skilled technical workers; although they have been equipped with tractors, fields are not prepared well, water conservancy systems are ineffective and roads and bridges are not in good condition. Therefore, in many districts, only about 40 to 50 percent of machine capacity is utilized and, in some districts, one-half to two-third of tractors are not in operation. Meanwhile, in many districts, there is a shortage of farm implements and draft power and the quantities of fertilizer and pesticides that are available are very small and declining rapidly, as a result of which crop yields have been slowly declining. Clearly, industry's support of agriculture in many districts is not truly oriented in the correct direction. This problem is not only the fault of the district, but also the result of the inefficient structure of overall investments.

In a number of districts, there are still four to five laborers working each hectare of land under cultivation; however, although a rather large number of tractors and agricultural machines have been introduced in production, to the point where there are 50 to 60 horsepower per every 100 hectares and the mechanization of plowing and harrowing is rather high, 50-60 percent, the average grain output per capita is only 300 to 350 kilograms, which has affected the income and living conditions of cooperatives and their members. In view of our circumstances, it is necessary to research and establish a reasonable, balanced relationship between the level of mechanization and the average output of grain per capita.

b. As regards building materials, practically all districts produce bricks, lime and tiles on different scales, from 1 million to 20 million bricks and tiles and 2,000 to 3,000 tons of lime per year. Some midland and mountain districts are excavating limestone. The capital construction forces in the districts have also been formed gradually, coordinating the specialized capital construction units of the district and the carpentry and masonry units of the cooperatives with the carpenters and masons of families, thereby permitting the acceleration of capital construction in the countryside.

In many lowland districts, the processing of jute into rugs and the processing of sugarcane into sugar are being established. In the coastal districts, the processing of rushes, salt and fish is being established. A few districts are processing mixed livestock feed. Many midland and mountain districts are harvesting and processing timber. In the recent past, many districts have been making full use of subsidiary products in crop production and have expanded the production of wood and furniture, the production of corn husk rugs, the production of rattan and bamboo products, the processing of pharmaceuticals and essential oils, the weaving of cloth, the reeling of silk, embroidering, the production of some metal utensils, the production of glass, pottery, ceramicware and so forth, thereby creating the conditions for making better use of arable land and labor, increasing income and increasing the supply of consumer goods and export goods. Industry is not supporting the storage and processing of agricultural

products well, especially the storage and processing of vegetables and subsidiary food crops. This is one of the reasons why the production of vegetables and subsidiary food crops is underdeveloped.

Communications networks, the level of development of which differs, are also being formed within the districts. In the districts in the lowlands and the outskirts of the cities, relatively developed communications networks have been established; however, in the midland districts, especially in the mountain districts, the underdeveloped state of communications networks has posed many difficulties to the effort to develop production and organize social life. In the districts, the communications network usually consists of water routes and roads. In the districts that have developed water conservancy systems and in coastal districts, the water route networks are better developed. In many districts, since a number of production and business units have been put under the management of the district, they have encountered numerous difficulties in transporting supplies and products. This is an important problem that must be researched and resolved in a reasonable manner.

Thus, through the analysis of the situation presented above, we see that many districts have industrial, artisan and handicraft installations supporting agriculture and supporting the production of consumer and export goods. These are the premises of foremost importance for coordinating industry with agriculture. If we know how to plan, organize and utilize industrial forces well and, in addition, adopt appropriate economic policies, the forces of industry, which are still small, have rather large potential as regards supporting agriculture and the production of consumer and export goods. In order to develop this potential and in order for industry to have a direct, effective impact from the very outset upon production and life within the district, thereby forming an efficient agro-industrial structure within the district, we hereby suggest the following several matters of primary importance:

1. Industry must be more closely linked to agriculture in order to insure that agriculture has effective water conservancy, has fertilizer, pesticides and means of applying pesticides for crops, means of preventing and controlling livestock diseases and means for storing and processing vegetables and subsidiary food crops. In view of the shortage of technical supplies, we should not decentralize industry among the various districts, rather, industry should first be concentrated in the key grain and food production districts and the districts in which the production of export goods and industrial crops are centralized in order to achieve high economic returns. Therefore, it would be possible to have key districts equipped with much machinery, electric power, chemical fertilizers and so forth and districts that have agricultural product processing plants, livestock feed processing plants and machine repair shops; however, many districts would still have to operate primarily by means of manual labor, use organic fertilizer and develop local potentials in order to develop their production.

In view of the fact that labor is still abundant in the districts, we suggest that industry should first concentrate on producing and repairing common farm



implements and improved farm implements in order to provide an adequate supply of good implements to laborers; tractors and agricultural machines should be centralized to a greater degree in the key districts, which must be equipped with tractors and agricultural machines in a well coordinated manner, must make full use of existing machines and must organize the use of machines in a manner that yields higher economic returns. In the immediate future, industry's support of agriculture within the districts should concentrate on strengthening the material and technical bases needed for good water conservancy and needed to provide a good supply of fertilizer, seed, pesticides, pesticide application equipment, the equipment and drugs needed to control livestock diseases, spare parts for the repair of machinery, means of transportation and the storage and processing of agricultural products, especially the processing of subsidiary food crops.

2. In the immediate future, the building of the districts and the building of district industry should primarily be based on the artisan and handicraft trades, with attention given to developing these trades within the agricultural cooperatives. This form of organization permits the effective use of arable land and labor and the development and utilization of local raw materials and building materials while limiting the difficulties involved in resolving the grain problem, increasing income and allowing the accumulation of capital for stable, expanded reproduction by the agricultural cooperatives.

3. In view of the scarcity of raw materials, we should suggest that district industry should rely primarily upon local raw materials in order to process consumer goods and export goods, such as raw materials from vegetables and fruits, from industrial crops, forestry and building materials. These raw materials can be centrally produced by area and can be widely produced at many places on the basis of making full use of the different types of arable land (area embankments, plot embankments, fence rows and small pieces of ground). The raw materials of the central level and the province should not be uniformly distributed, rather, they should be sent for processing at districts that have traditional technology and little land but much labor and the material-technical bases needed to produce products of high quality and high export value.

4. Within a number of districts that have energy, industry, communications-transportation and capital construction installations of the central level and the province, we suggest that the sectors and the districts adopt plans for making maximum use of the production capacity and the byproducts of these installations in order to help develop the economy and life within the district. On the other hand, the district should also help the installations mentioned above meet some of their need for grain, food products and consumer goods and supply the necessary labor, thereby forming an alliance between the economy of the district and the economy of the territory.

In the process of building the district economic structure, one other important matter is faced, that is, what is an agro-industrial district, which economic norms are used to express the agro-industrial district structure and which



methods are employed to evaluate the economic returns from building agro-industrial districts? This matter has also been initially researched and we suggest that two types of norms be employed. One type of norms manifests the level and the efficient nature of the economic structure and the other type manifests the economic efficiency of the economic structure. Concerning this matter, refer to the book "A Number of Matters Regarding Organizing Production and Managing the Economy Within the District," pages 75-81, published by Social Sciences Publishing House in 1981.

In order to form an efficient district economic structure, we suggest that we must actively research and implement a system of policies regarding the structure of the economy with a view toward first providing incentive for the good development of the good sectors, the key subareas and the key production installations. This system of structural policies should consist of policies on grain, investments, prices, taxes and purchases, a technical materials policy and policies on distribution, remuneration and contracts within the basic units. For example, the key grain production districts must be given more priority in the distribution of technical materials than the districts that produce grain primarily for the purpose of achieving self-sufficiency. The key food and industrial crop districts should make an effort to achieve partial self-sufficiency in grain; if they still lack grain, the state should sell them grain through reciprocal trade for food products or industrial raw materials. It is necessary to stabilize the primary agricultural product obligation of the districts and implement fair and reasonable remuneration and product contracts for all sectors within cooperatives in order to insure that all sectors smoothly develop in accordance with the requirements of the structure of production. A reasonable structural policy will permit us to highly develop the unique strengths of each district, of each agricultural cooperative, forestry site and enterprise within the district and will, at the same time, permit us to develop the potentials that lie in arable land, labor and other production capabilities as best possible.

The final matter deserving of attention is that the establishment of a district agro-industrial structure is a complicated matter requiring a relatively long process. We must rely primarily upon what we have and these things must be used in the manner that yields the highest possible economic returns. Therefore, we suggest that we should not, in view of our limited capital and materials, uniformly invest in all districts, rather, we should invest our capital and materials first in those districts that will yield the greatest economic returns. On this basis, we suggest that our districts be divided into different types in order to adopt appropriate investment and guidance policies.

Having studied the actual situation, we suggest that the districts be divided into three types:

The first type district should consist of key districts that have many actual capabilities for producing many products, commodities and export goods and which are districts that are of major economic significance to the entire country; these districts must receive appropriate investments and guidance because, here, the materials and capital that are invested yield the greatest returns.

The second type district should consist of key districts that are of economic significance to the entire country and should, therefore, receive appropriate investments.

The third type district should consist of districts that are not of major economic significance to the entire country or to the province, districts whose production is primarily subsistence in nature, as a result of which each district should primarily be considered self-reliant. The state should have an impact upon these districts primarily by means of economic policies that provide incentive for the development of production.

Classifying the districts in the types mentioned above will open realistic possibilities for initiating the gradual formation of the district economic structure under conditions in which our capital, technical materials, level of organization and management and level of science and technology are still limited.

The first task in implementing the classification presented above is to re-examine the planning recently carried out by the districts in a manner closely linked to the socio-economic situation of the districts in recent years and on the basis of the fundamental spirit of the resolutions of the 5th Congress of our party in order to adjust district planning and the stages of its implementation to be consistent with our actual capabilities regarding capital, technical materials, level of science and technology and level of management in the 1980's.

On this basis, we must classify the districts into the three types mentioned above and, on the basis of the guideline "the state and the people working together," give priority to supplying capital and technical materials and providing guidance in a well coordinated manner to the districts that are of greatest economic significance (and national defense significance) to the entire country, thereby gradually forming the district economic structure, creating a large output of commodities and export goods and laying the groundwork for accumulating capital and gaining experience for advancing our country's agriculture one step toward large-scale socialist production.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th Congress, NHAN DAN Newspaper, 28 March 1982.
2. The other matters are presented in detail in the book "A Number of Matters Regarding the Organization of Production and the Management of the Economy Within the District," Social Sciences Publishing House, 1981.
3. Long My District in Hau Giang Province measures 78,381 hectares, which is nearly the size of Thai Binh Province; An Son District in Thuan Hai Province measures 270,750 hectares and is 2.5 times as large as Thai Binh Province, Cu Chi District in Ho Chi Minh City measures 43,730 hectares, which is one-half the size of Thai Binh Province (which was its size before it was divided into smaller districts).

4. The Political Report at the 5th Congress...
5. Ibid.
6. The analysis of 1978-1979 data on the 30 districts in the Red River Delta regarding the structure of their output value, the structure of the value of their commodities and the structure of the distribution of their labor shows that agriculture accounts for a large percentage, 70-85 percent while industry accounts for 15-30 percent. Even in the districts that have developed industry, small industry and artisan trades, such as Nam Ninh District, where they account for 47 percent of output value, agriculture still occupies the primary position within the district economy.
7. In 5 years (1976-1980), the midland and mountain districts repaired 140,000 hectares of forests and planted 585,000 hectares of new forests; however, they also allowed 300,000 hectares of forests to be burned and allowed 300,000 hectares to be cleared for upland fields. The amount of area covered by old and average forests declined by 350,000 hectares. Forests cover only 20 percent of the land and only about 9 percent of the land in the headwater districts.

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## AGRICULTURE

### SPECIALIZATION SUGGESTED AS BASE FOR REORGANIZING AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 82 pp 48-54

[Article by Le Nhiem: "The Organization of Agricultural Production Within the District"]

[Text] The Various Forms of Districts and the Various Degrees of Planning

Each district has a different form that is closely linked to specific, different potentials, to the history of its formation, to the level of economic development that has been achieved within the district or within the territory in which the district is located, be it large or small. At present, there are several primary forms of districts:

1. The districts in the outskirts of the cities and in the large industrial areas.

In the territory of these districts, the economies of the central level, the province or the municipality and the local district economy have reached a high level of development, in which the economy of the central level, the province or the municipality occupies the decisive position. Here, the industry of the central level, the province or the municipality is an individual component or a coordinated group within the industrial system of the entire municipality or industrial area. Its efficient development requires that it be closely linked to the organization of production of the industrial sector throughout the city or industrial area, be based on the stable development of the entire food production area in the outskirts of the city or the outskirts of the industrial area (not merely based on the district in which it is located) and be coordinated with the district local economy to the point where it can make efficient use of each natural resource and protect the environment. The development of the industry, small industry and artisan trades that are under the management of the district depends, to a very large degree, upon the technical equipment and assistance, the raw materials and the subsidiary products received from the industry of the central level, the province or the municipality and is, to some extent, closely linked to agricultural production, to processing products for agriculture and to supporting agriculture technologically. In these districts, agricultural production, on the basis of a division of labor and cooperation throughout the

agricultural area in the outskirts of the city, has achieved a high level of specialization and intensive cultivation of the food products that it is responsible for producing for the city and the industrial area, including the agencies, enterprises, schools and so forth that are located within the district. Within the structure of food production throughout the outskirts of the city, the development of the production of a number of types of important vegetables and a number of suitable species of livestock is concentrated within each district through efficient coordination between state farms and stations and agricultural cooperatives and between agricultural production enterprises and food product purchasing and processing enterprises of the city or industrial area in the process of raising the federation of production from a low level (joint businesses) to a high level (federations of enterprises, specialized corporations and so forth). It can be said that the industry and agriculture within the territory of these forms of districts consist of the industry and agriculture managed by the district, which are an integral component of the economic-technical sectors in the industry and agriculture of the entire country or of the province and municipality, and are, at the same time, a constituent component of the industrial group and food product agricultural area of the city or industrial area.

Together with the development of industry and agriculture to the scale of economic-technical sectors and large areas as mentioned above, the sectors that have infrastructures supporting production, such as communications-transportation, power and water, construction, supply, commerce and so forth, are also formed as economic-technical sectors and are efficiently deployed throughout the city and industrial area, including the outskirts of the city.

This can be clearly seen in Gia Lam District. Within this district, there are 147 industrial, agricultural, commercial, construction and communications enterprises, agencies, schools, research institutes, hospitals and so forth of the central level and the municipality. They have been developed on the basis of decisions made by the ministries and services of the various sectors and each of their production factors has been balanced from the ministry and service level downward in order to support the entire country and the entire municipality. The development of these enterprise units and agencies, on the one hand, together with the industry and the other sectors of the entire municipality has created the conditions for and stimulated the development of Gia Lam's industry, small industry and artisan trades and caused agriculture to develop the production of food products on the basis of the district's main strengths, namely, vegetables, tubers, fruit and hogs. For many years, the industry, small industry and artisan trades of Gia Lam have accounted for as much as 54.4 percent of the district's output and more than 70 percent of its commodity output. The small industry supporting agriculture accounts for a low percentage of output, about 4 percent, but accounts for as much as 20 percent of output if the processing of grain and food products is included. The remaining 80 percent is produced by industry supporting agriculture, construction and communications-transportation and the production of pottery, ceramicware and leather goods. In agriculture, livestock production accounts for 30 percent of output value and 50 percent of commodity



output value; vegetable production accounts for 15 to 20 percent of output and 30 to 40 percent of commodity output and primarily involves the production of vegetables, tubers and fruit. The agricultural production of Gia Lam reflects the division of specialized labor assigned to it by the municipality. The development of numerous sectors and installations within Gia Lam on a scale of production that goes beyond the scope of the district has required an efficiently organized infrastructure, not only within the district, but more importantly, throughout the entire municipality, in both the industrial system and the food products area in the outskirts of the municipality.

Thus, the development of the territorial economies as well as the local economies of the districts of this form requires efficient organization on the scope of the entire municipality, industrial area and food products area in the outskirts of the municipality in accordance with overall planning. These districts do not need and should not conduct separate planning. As long as there is no planning for the municipality, the industrial area or the agricultural area in the outskirts of the city, the organizing and development of the territorial economy of the districts in the outskirts can only be carried out to a limited degree under yearly plans and 5-year plans on the basis of communicating to one another necessary information regarding coordination and cooperation between the central, provincial or municipal economy and the district local economy. In the case in which there is no planning, this economic coordination and cooperation must be governed by a yearly policy under the guidance of the municipal planning committee and all capital construction projects, regardless of to whom they belong, must have the permission of the municipal planning committee.

2. The districts in the agricultural areas producing raw materials for industry or producing agricultural products for exportation by the central level, the province and the municipality.

The district territorial economy as well as the economy under the management of the district in these districts have agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main sectors and use biological resources as their base; their field of specialization is closely linked to the field of specialization of the areas producing raw materials for industry and products for exportation that are closely linked to the economic-technical sectors of the entire country or of the province that are concentrated within these areas. For example, the fields of specialization of the territorial economy as well as the economy under the management of the district of the two districts of Ha Hoa and Doan Hung are tea production, which is closely linked to the exported black tea production area in Viet Bac and the Central Federation of Tea Enterprises and pine and linden tree production, which is closely linked to the raw material production area of the Bai Bang Paper Mill and the paper production sector of the entire country. Here, installations processing primary agricultural, forestry and fishing products, a number of state farms, forestry sites and fishing units of the central level, the province or the municipality, installations, enterprises and corporations providing technical support, transportation, marketing support and so forth have also been considered, efficiently deployed on the scope of the

entire area and constructed at the most convenient places instead of uniformly constructing a small number of these installations for each district. In recent years, the Dao Gia, Son Lo and Ha Hoa Tea Processing Plants, the Van Hung, Van Linh, Lam Tuong, Doan Ha and Co Hai State Farms and important support installations and enterprises have been constructed in accordance with the area principle. The economy managed by the district, although it accounts for a very large percentage of the district territorial economy, has been very closely linked to the state-operated enterprises in industry and agriculture and the installations providing support in the areas of technical materials, seed, production regulations and the processing of agricultural, forestry and maritime products. Through the development of sectors specializing in trading products and goods, the local economy of the district can trade for important supplies and equipment and necessary consumer goods that it does not produce or does not produce on a profitable basis in order to help to balance its production and consumer needs in a more effective and reasonable manner. However, besides the specialized sectors, the district local economy must also develop each and every potential in order to produce as much grain and food as possible, open many different trades and produce ordinary building materials and consumer goods in order to establish a balance on its own in many areas. In the local economies of the two districts in the Son Lo area, key production, which is the primary specialized sector, only accounts for 10 percent of the output value of crop production, that is, 6.3 percent of the total output value of the local economy, and 30 percent of the commodity output value of the crop production sector, that is, 13 percent of the commodity output value of the entire district. About 90 percent of output value and 80 percent of commodity output are produced by the grain sector, the food products sector, the livestock sector, the forestry sector and the industry, small industry and artisan trades of the locality. Clearly, in these districts, the district territorial economy and the district local economy are an integral part of the two economic-technical sectors that produce and process tea and plant forests (producing the raw materials for paper and processing paper in the Viet Bac tea growing area and the Bai Bang paper raw material forests). At the same time, the district local economy is still a specific economic structure in which there are internal relationships between the specialized sectors and the grain and food sector, between the production of feed and livestock production, between agriculture and forestry, between agriculture-forestry and industry, small industry and the artisan trades, between the state-operated enterprises and the collectives, between production and the support of production, etc.

As regards the development of district, the development of the district territorial economy is dependent upon the internal economic capabilities of the district and dependent upon, to a very large degree, the extent of the construction and development of the specialized agro-industrial economic areas of the province and the central level. Generally speaking, it is most efficient to plan and organize the economies of the districts of this type at the same time as planning and organizing the economy of the entire large area. In circumstances in which there is no planning or organization of production for the large area, the planning and organizing of the district territorial economy can still be achieved,

to a certain degree, on the basis of the central level and the province reaching agreement with the district concerning a draft plan for the scale of development of the specialized sector within the territory of the district.

3. The districts in which the local economy is the primary economy and grain production is the main sector.

This is the most widespread type of district we have at this time. The territorial economies of the districts of this type have been developed primarily on the basis of the internal coordination and development of the district and, to some extent, with the participation of the province and the central level with a view toward meeting needs locally and, on this basis, expanding the production of commodities for society. Within the territory of the districts of this type there can be a number of enterprises of the central level or the province that are either directly linked to the local economy and support the local economy or are only related to the local economy to some extent. However, these enterprises are only small components and do not play the decisive role in the structure of the district territorial economy. In organizing and developing the district territorial economy in the districts of this type, the district local economy should be the primary objective; at the same time, consideration can be given to coordinating it with the enterprises of the central level and the province in terms of production and territory. As a result, the plans for building and developing the economies of these districts are complete when sector planning has been conducted by the province and the central level for the related sectors within the district or has been carried out in a relatively independent manner after the province and the central level have reached agreement with the district concerning the guidelines and scale of their sectors within the territory of the district.

4. The districts whose economies are virtually natural economies.

The majority of the districts of this form are mountain districts whose economies are not developed. Except for a few state farms and forestry sites of the central level and the province, these economies still almost entirely consist of picking forestry products, rudimentary crop production and the grazing of livestock at individual small cooperatives within small villages and even at individual households. Commodity trade is very small and is primarily carried out at markets. The markets, which are held a few times each month, are places where members of the ethnic minorities bring small quantities of forestry or agricultural products to trade for small quantities of industrial goods and are places for relaxation, entertainment and cultural activities. It can be said that the scale of production does not go beyond the individual household, the individual small village; the division of labor, economic cooperation and product trade are not carried out on a regular basis (even though they are small in scale) and are not carried out on the scope of the entire district. Therefore, in planning and organizing the production of the districts of this type, efforts should be focused on building main roads, district towns and a number of economic centers, which include markets, and on efficiently organizing

transportation routes, the commerce network, the supply network, marketing cooperatives and rural markets in order to provide incentive for cooperatives and the members of the ethnic minorities in the mountains to produce and trade the various types of special products and valuable forestry and agricultural products and, at the same time, promptly supply necessary goods of industry, small industry and the artisan trades for production and everyday life that are suited to the tastes of the mountain compatriots.

In summary, classifying the districts in order to build the districts is totally consistent with the spirit of the 5th Party Congress. The Political Report stated: "The structure of the district economy is formed by the economic conditions within the district on the basis of the specialized production and integrated business guidelines of each district, of the requirements and capabilities of the cooperatives and agricultural production collectives and must, at the same time, be closely linked to the planning of economic development of the province and the entire country."

#### Several Matters Concerning the Organization of Agricultural Production Within the Scope of the District at This Time

The planning model for the building of the districts over the next 10 to 15 years is being gradually implemented in the process of organizing production within the scope of the district through the various 5-year and yearly plans. In the 1980's, the organizing of production within the scope of the district must be carried out in a practical manner in orderly stages that comply with the guidelines of planning and are consistent with our limited economic and technical capabilities.

We examined several matters of primary importance:

1. Insuring a satisfactory relationship between the grain production sector and the specialized sector.

The specialized sector is the sector that has the most favorable natural and economic conditions for rapidly developing the production of commodities on a large scale and supplying to the state and society many products at higher productivity and lower production costs than the other districts and areas. The specialized sector is the sector that forms the primary link between the district economy and the economy of the province and the economy of the entire country in terms of the structure of the sector as well as the structure of the territory. However, the scale of the development of the specialized sector is dependent, to a very large degree, upon the development and the degree of balance of the grain production sector.

In those districts in which the specialized production sector is the rice production sector, intensive cultivation must be accelerated to increase commodity output from 20-25 to 30-35 percent. In those districts in which the primary commodities are industrial crops, fruit crops, vegetables or livestock and so forth, the production of these sectors must be accelerated and an effort



must be made to produce some grain. In those districts that lie in specialized areas of the province and the entire country, in which the commodity output of the specialized sectors is 60 to 70 percent or more, such as the tea production sector in Ha Hoa and Doan Hung Districts in Vinh Phu, the rush production sector in Kim Son District in Ha Nam Ninh, the food crop production sectors of the districts in the outskirts of Hanoi and so forth, the development of these specialized sectors is dependent, to a very large degree, upon the amount of grain received in return from the province and the central level. The amount of grain received from the province and the central level is computed on the basis of the principle of providing the same eating standard as is enjoyed by laborers and their dependents in rice growing areas and providing the grain needed for the development of livestock production in order to establish a balance with the production requirements of the specialized sectors; this quantity of grain is stabilized per ton of products sold to the state. As regards the districts that are developing specialized production sectors on their own, we must, on the one hand, create the conditions for them to develop well and must, on the other hand, pay attention to insuring that the rate and scale of development of the specialized sectors are always consistent with the development of grain production, which, at the very least, must be enough to meet the minimum grain needs of the people within the district.

The structure of the grain and food product production of the districts must also be reasonably adjusted in order to enrich the daily diets of the people and provide more nutritious feed for livestock. In view of the fact that the state's ability to produce and supply sugar is limited, those districts that have suitable conditions must set aside a certain amount of land for raising sugarcane and making molasses in order to produce local sugar. One hectare of sugarcane produces 5 tons of sugar and produces more calories than one 5 ton hectare of rice or 1 hectare under the cultivation of other grain crops. Even more important is the fact that with this output of sugar, it is possible to process two to three times as many beans into soup and various types of sweet pastries and candies and process three times as much fruit into various types of beverages and marmalades of value. These valuable types of food products increase the nutrient content of meals, reduce the consumption of grain, stimulate the development of the rotation cultivation of the various types of beans at cooperatives and the planting of fruit trees in the gardens of cooperative member families, accelerate the handicraft trades processing candies, beverages, etc. This does not include the sugarcane residue that is used for livestock feed or the bagasse that is used as a raw material for industry, as fuel when there is a shortage of coal, firewood and so forth. Thus, developing the production of sugar and beans as well as the various types of fruit must be incorporated within the structure of grain and food product production, which will improve the structure of the diet in the districts.

Another important matter in grain production is the need to adjust the allocation of subsidiary food crops, with attention to increasing the amount of land under the cultivation of corn in rotation or companion cultivation with the various types of legumes and strongly developing soybean production in order to



improve the quality of livestock feed. Corn is a crop whose production can be developed in many areas of our country and presently yields about 10 to 11 quintals per hectare; however, this yield can quickly be increased by 50 to 100 percent. Moreover, it is a type of grain that is easy to harvest and store and is of much higher quality than potatoes or cassava. One hectare of corn yielding 15 quintals can produce 370 to 430 kilograms of livestock, live weight whereas, if they are processed and stored well, 1 hectare of sweet potatoes yielding 60 quintals can only produce 200 to 250 kilograms of meat, live weight, and 1 hectare of cassava, which occupies the ground all year, yielding 80 quintals per hectare can only produce 290 to 330 kilograms of meat, live weight.

2. The agricultural sectors engaged in supplemental and subsidiary production and the various support sectors must be developed in a reasonable manner in terms of both their size and scale in order to create the conditions for the specialized sectors to develop and make full use of the natural resources, arable land and labor of the district.

The development of the crop production sector, the livestock production sector and the afforestation sector as sectors that supplement and coordinate with the scientifically based specialized sectors is achieved through the specific selection of efficient rotation cultivation systems, systems for coordinating crop production and livestock production and systems for coordinating agriculture and forestry based on consumer needs, the specific conditions regarding arable land, climate and labor and the existing habits of production within the district. Rotation cultivation systems must be organically coordinated in terms of timing and space in order to not only make good use of arable land, the weather and the climate and enable crops to support one another, but also to permit the balancing of labor, supplies, capital and so forth in the production and regular supply of products to the state and the district. Systems for coordinating crop production and livestock production are examined in detail on the basis of the types of feed that comprise the sources of livestock feed and the reserves of each type; on this basis, the specific species of livestock are selected and the size of the herd of each species is determined. The systems for coordinating agriculture and forestry are selected on the basis of the requirements involved in maintaining the ecological balance, protecting and improving the soil, protecting against wind and helping to moderate the climate within the district. The species of trees that are selected must be suited to the arable land and the climate of each district and have a clear economic function.

3. The districts must take positive steps to build specialized subareas in a manner closely linked to establishing an efficient structure of agricultural production.

These initial subareas are the specialized farming subareas for each rotation cultivation system and are based on the natural characteristics of each land area. However, in order for the subareas and the cooperatives within them to be content with and enthusiastic over these specialized farming guidelines, accelerate intensive cultivation, raise crop yields, raise livestock yields and rapidly increase their output and commodity output, the role played by the district

is very important. The district should make discriminating investments by subarea and give priority to those areas that will produce many products and commodities quickly. Closely linked to these investments, the district must gradually adjust the structure of production of the cooperatives within the subarea each year toward specialization and take the initiative in applying the economic policies of the state (such as policies on investments, loans, purchases, prices, grain and so forth) with a view toward encouraging the specialized sector of the subareas, especially those areas that produce a larger commodity output and a higher percentage of commodities. The district must also give its attention to gradually organizing cooperation among cooperatives and between the cooperatives and state-operated units within each subarea as well as among the various subareas. In the realities of building the districts in the recent past, due to the failure to fully and correctly take the steps mentioned above, many districts, although they have planned their specialized farming subareas, have established these areas very slowly. It has been very difficult to develop the subareas producing such industrial crops as jute, rushes and sugarcane and the success achieved in increasing the commodity output of the subareas producing grain has also been limited.

4. In recent years, the building of materials-technical bases supporting agriculture in the districts has, despite relatively large investments in a relatively large number of bases, yielded few results in production and low economic returns. Here, there are several problems that must be resolved well.

First, in the building of the system of agricultural material-technical bases, it is necessary to coordinate two types of planning: the planning of the vertical system for each material-technical base, such as water conservancy, tractors, seed and so forth, from the central to the district level and the planning of the entire network of material-technical bases within the district. Many districts have not attached full importance to the technical nature, the vertical nature of material-technical bases, consequently, their equipping with new machines, their importation of new varieties and their implementation of advanced technical regulations at tractor stations, farmland water conservancy stations, crop seed stations and livestock breeding stations have been limited and some construction projects have even violated the laws of nature, thereby adversely affecting production. Conversely, some material-technical bases have been planned and constructed solely by vertical sector without coordinating with the other material-technical bases within the district, consequently, although they have much equipment and have made large investments, the role of these bases in supporting production has been significantly limited. The difficulties encountered by some tractor stations in supporting field work and so forth are due to this.

Secondly, in view of the fact that the agricultural cooperatives are gradually initiating cost accounting and are widely implementing product contracts, the operations of the technical stations and farms supporting agriculture must also gradually become more practical and effective, gradually be based on cost accounting. As a result, improving the support organization and the business

management within stations and farms is a pressing matter. As long as their operations are still much in the nature of administrative, subsidized operations, the primary problem will not be the form of organization, such as the three level or four level seed systems, the tractor corporations or stations, veterinary corporations or stations, the farmland water conservancy corporations or stations and so forth. In fact, only when they become involved in true business operations and true cost accounting can these units take the initiative in establishing relations with the units on the upper level and with friendly units in order to purchase and import necessary technical equipment and new varieties suited to the locality; only then can they take the initiative in holding discussions with the units they support, coordinating with them in production and bearing responsibility for the results of production; and, only on this basis can they efficiently arrange and organize the various components of the technical units supporting agriculture and determine suitable sizes and forms for these units.

5. Organizing and developing the various types of enterprises is the primary factor at this time in organizing production within the scope of the district.

As regards newly organized and constructed enterprises, it is, generally speaking, more practical and effective to establish new cooperatives or joint businesses in agriculture, small industry and the artisan trades in processing operations, machine repair, building, transportation and so forth through cooperation. State-operated enterprises, including state-operated enterprises under the management of the district, should only be established when:

--The scale and nature of production or business supports the entire district or goes beyond the framework of the district;

--The scale of equipment and the level of technology go beyond the capabilities of cooperatives;

--The level of management must immediately involve true business operations, planning and cost accounting;

--Labor productivity can guarantee worker wages and the normal profit margin stipulated by the state.

The size of all existing enterprises as well as newly constructed ones must be stabilized for a certain period of time in order to help them strengthen and expand their production in depth. On the basis of developed production, cooperation and trade among installations become more routine, thereby helping them to federate production in suitable forms of organization. In the immediate future, joint businesses can be used as the universal form of organization. The size of production federations cannot be the same everywhere but must be based on the specific objective factors involved in the centralization of production.

6. The organization of production within the agricultural cooperatives is closely linked to and is the final determining factor in the production organization of the entire district.

The product contracts with laborers has led to many changes and has also necessitated many adjustments within the production organization of the agricultural cooperatives. This new form of contract has brought the production organization of the cooperative from the point where it was heavily based upon relatively large specialized units and teams employing centralized, administrative management to the use of stationary production units federated with cooperative member families on a moderate scale as the basic labor units coordinated with the necessary number of specialized units and teams. Through the benefits achieved by exceeding contracts, the product contracts with laborers have caused the collective economy and the subsidiary household economy of cooperative members as well as cropland, the instruments of production and labor (even the labor of the subsidiary household economy) to be more effectively coordinated with one another on each small field for which contracts are accepted and in a manner consistent with manual labor and simple cooperation. As a result, product contracts have resulted in 30 to 50 percent increases at weak and deficient cooperatives and 100 percent increases elsewhere in the yields and outputs of the crop production sector, especially the sector producing rice on fields under contract and have, on this basis, increased income and provided incentive for cooperative members to try to contribute products to the cooperative and the state. However, the product contract with laborers also raises a number of problems that must be resolved.

First, the production process of the rice sector demands the centralized organization and use of instruments of production that have reached a certain level of technological development and are socialized in nature, such as tractors, agricultural machines, farmland water conservancy systems, feed systems and large, specialized fields; and, corresponding to this centralized use is the need to organize good cooperation in labor among the various elements of production and even within each element on a suitable scale. More than a few cooperatives have tried to organize the production operations of the specialized units and teams, such as those engaged in soil preparation, farmland water conservancy, seed production, crop production, fertilizer production, etc. However, the results of this effort are still limited. Because, on the one hand, the mode of operation is still heavily characterized by administrative measures and does not closely link the interests of these units and teams to the final results of production. On the other hand, the organization of their operations has been inefficient in the process of coordinating the internal labor of these units and teams as well as coordinating with the labor of the cooperative member families who accept contracts. Moreover, there are also some cooperatives which, as a result of not providing good management and loosely managing the centralized jobs of the collective, have encouraged the household economy of cooperative members in production; however, the role of the basic unit, of the production unit has virtually declined to that of an intermediary unit and the decisive role of the cooperative has also declined. The problem faced here is how to coordinate the labor organization of the specialized units and teams with the labor organization of the cooperative member families and coordinating the interests of the specialized laborers with the interests of the families that accept contracts in the process of production in fields so that everyone is concerned with the final results of production and gives attention to using the instruments of production, which have reached a certain level of technological development, and establishing



cooperation with a division of labor on a scale corresponding to these instruments of production. Therefore, should not the following methods of organization be used:

--The assigning of contract fields to cooperative member families should not be decentralized over many fields consisting of extremely small plots and should not place next to one another persons who have little understanding of or have sympathy for one another; rather, contract fields should be assigned in a relatively centralized manner to individual families in coordination with small groups of approximately four or five families who are relatives or neighbors within the hamlet and should consist of three or four fields so that three to four main rice crops can be raised per year. This method of assigning contract fields would develop the activism of each family accepting contracts, permit work exchange and cooperation among the families of the group when necessary and, at the same time, lay a favorable base for coordinating with the specialized units and teams.

--The specialized teams and units should also have fixed areas of operation and should support areas that are consistent with their capabilities. Depending upon the nature of federation in support work, they can have a fixed area of operation on the scale of a group or an individual laborer. Within the farmland water conservancy units and teams, the repair of ditches and canals, the supplying of irrigation water through all canals and ditches and the drainage of individual field areas must be carried out under contracts with individual groups whereas the drainage of water from fields for a number of families can be carried out under contracts with member groups. The other types of units and teams should have similar organizations. The workpoints and wages of these types of units and teams should be based on output. The work quotas or wages in the various support jobs per quintal or ton of product under technical regulations (once the volume of work required by technical standards has been completed) should be balanced with the quotas in the jobs assigned to cooperative member families.

--As regards seed, at those places where the district is unable to provide a full supply of good seed each year, cooperatives must organize and implement product contracts for seed just as they do with the other stationary units. As regards seedling production, in order to insure the planting of three or four main crops within the unit and the cooperative and create favorable conditions for the operations of the specialized units and teams and for properly performing all the jobs required under technical regulations, the units should organize seedling production groups and implement product contracts governing both the quantity and quality of seedlings, contracts that are calculated on the basis of the transplanting schedule for each main rice crop. If the units do not organize specialized seedling production groups, they can contract the production of seedlings to experienced farmers within each group of families in order to make full use of their experience and insure that each large, main crop can be planted.



--In order to implement this mode of coordination well, reasonable output quotas must be established. However, in order to provide incentive to families to accept contracts, these quotas can be 10 to 15 percent lower than the output quotas required under regulations and, once yield statistics show that the required quota has been met, the specialized units can receive a bonus of 10 to 15 percent of their contract workpoints or wage.

Secondly, as regards the livestock production units and the trade sector, the cooperatives must also immediately implement product contract remuneration or wages for groups of laborers and individual laborers and implement relatively independent cost accounting within these sectors. As regards the units within these sectors, it is possible to implement cost and wage contracts (which also encompass remuneration in the form of material resources) based on the output of products achieved in their business operations. Closely linked to this method of cost accounting, it is possible, within the units that implement workpoint or remuneration contracts based on the volume of products produced in a centralized manner, to contract with cooperative member families for products whose production has not been organized or for which centralized production conditions do not exist. Contract workpoints or wages within the livestock production units and the trade sector must be correctly based on quotas and must be balanced with those of the crop production sector. The present contracting and accounting mechanism will cause livestock production and the trade sector to develop in a manner coordinated with livestock production.

Thirdly, in order for the cooperatives to comprehensively develop the various production sectors, it is necessary to gradually improve planning, accounting, procedures, the methods of remuneration and the other measures regarding the organization of production and management within the cooperative. The creative activities of labor management can yield high returns. Therefore, the labor management of unit and cooperative cadres must become increasingly specialized and the workpoints or wages paid to these cadres should be computed on the basis of the amount of income produced in coordination with the payment of bonuses when quotas are exceeded.

In summary, within the agricultural cooperatives at this time, it is necessary to perfect the entire system of contracts in every business operation of the cooperative in a manner closely linked to efficiently organizing the production of the various sectors and improving the various areas of management with a view toward insuring that cooperatives become strongly involved in the process of agglomeration, of expanding their production in both breadth and depth and, on this basis, become ever more closely linked to the organization of production within the district and ever more closely tied in economic terms to related units.

## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR UNIFORM RICE YIELDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Raising the Uniformity of Rice Yields"]

[Text] Raising the uniformity of rice yields is a requirement of foremost importance in raising total output. Given the fact that we have millions of hectares of land under the cultivation of rice in our country, we need only increase yield by about 1 quintal of paddy per hectare in order to produce hundreds of thousands of additional tons of paddy. However, in the realities of production, the lack of uniformity of yields is universal. Even in fields and areas that have similar natural conditions in terms of arable land and weather, yields vary by tons of paddy per hectare from one field to another. The lack of uniform yields proves that production is unstable and this has led to differences in income, eating standards and the fulfillment of obligations among localities and production units.

The effort to raise the uniformity of yields in fields has been under way for many years and has been closely linked to the grain production plan. During the past several seasons, a marked change has begun to occur. During this year's winter-spring season, which was a model season, we acquired much experience in raising the uniformity of yields in virtually all rice growing areas within the country. With the exception of a few localities that recorded average yields that were lower than last year, all other localities, from the North to the South, met or exceeded plan quotas and raised their average yield by 1 to 4 or 5 quintals of paddy per hectare compared to last year in rice growing areas measuring thousands and tens of thousands of hectares. On the 1,615,000 hectares of winter-spring rice raised in the country, average yield increased by 2.33 quintals per hectare, which resulted in an increase in output of 304,000 tons of paddy; the North increased its output by 228,900 tons compared to 1981. Ha Nam Ninh Province raised its average yield by 4.8 quintals. Thai Binh Province recorded an average yield of 37.42 quintals, an increase of 3.5 quintals per hectare on 75,000 hectares under cultivation. Binh Tri Thien Province recorded an average yield of 20.5 quintals, an increase of 2.2 quintals. Many provinces in the South achieved high average yields, with the best yield being achieved in An Giang Province, more than 40 quintals of paddy per hectare on 870,000 hectares under cultivation.

The results that have been achieved regarding the uniformity of yields during the recent winter-spring season are a living reality that embodies many significant lessons that must be reviewed with a view toward directly supporting the 10th month and subsequent production seasons.

Achieving and raising the uniformity of yields are the combined result of many factors involved in guiding and carrying out production. These factors must be uniformly heightened in order to have a well coordinated, direct or indirect impact, the extent of which will differ depending upon the specific conditions at each place, upon crop yields. Well coordinated intensive cultivation measures are the factors that directly determine rice yields.

The new management system, which closely links the income of each laborer to the final product, has caused laborers to invest more in production, develop upon advantages, overcome difficulties with the weather, carry out technical measures well, create new yields and help to raise the level of uniformity in fields.

The results that were achieved regarding the uniformity of yields during this year's winter-spring season show that the farmers in the various areas have very large potentials in their arable land and technical skills. This vivid reality refutes the incorrect assessment made by some persons that the potential for raising yields in areas that have been farmed for many years, such as the Red River Delta, is limited and that raising yields would involve high costs. This assessment is proven incorrect by the fact that, during the recent season, technical measures received no more special priority than they did in previous seasons.

The experiences mentioned above are of practical significance as regards the 10th month season. While intensifying the cultivation of all rice fields, attention must be given to those fields that were transplanted late in order to achieve high yields equal to the yields on fields that were transplanted on schedule. A higher level of intensive cultivation must be practiced in areas that produce a large rice output than in other areas. A number of pests have appeared and must be promptly isolated and exterminated.

At those places that have implemented product contracts, it is necessary to observe and assist production by many different methods on the fields of families that have little labor and capital, especially war invalids, the families of war dead and the families of soldiers. The mass organizations within the hamlets and villages can help families that are truly encountering difficulties weed their fields, catch insects and so forth so that all of the rice fields of the cooperative produce good crops and so that the families encountering difficulties earn a better income.

## AGRICULTURE

### IMPORTANCE OF SEED IN RICE PRODUCTION IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Nguyen Van Luat: "More Action on Seeds to Accelerate Greater Rice Productivity in Mekong River Delta"]

[Text] Without attempting to ignore the preparation of the soil (tilling, fertilizing, draining, timing) and vegetation protection (investigating, forecasting, immunizing, preventing), seeds are still a major factor among the measures taken to accelerate higher rice productivity in the Mekong River delta region. The farmers have clearly recognized the role of seeds among the conditions for good production in the vast delta region. They have dubbed the thousands of varieties they are using with such affectionate and highly imaginative names as "Bong Sen" [Lotus Flower], "Nang Thom" [Lady's Perfume], "Nang Tay Dum," "Ba Bong Troi Cho," etc. There are numerous typical cases of farmers accepting the new varieties of rice, cooperating effectively with scientific and technical cadres in experimenting with the new varieties on public land in order to introduce the advances in seed technology into production. However, much more attention should be accorded the seeds so that the production can be increased rapidly while the cost is reduced; and that includes:

#### Quick Acceptance of New Varieties

The new varieties of rice, which are presently used in the Mekong River delta, are all imported and planted during the summer-fall and winter-spring seasons like the NN3A, NN6A, NN8A, and during part of the early tenth-month season like the NN4B, NN5B, etc. No new varieties are being used in the production of the mid and late tenth-month rice, deep-water and floating rice.

The new varieties of rice have been used mostly in multicrop, high yielding regions, where almost 250,000 hectares have reached an average annual yield of 8 to 10 tons per hectare.

The area planted with new varieties of rice covers 25 percent of the total cultivated area and 40 percent of the sown and planted area but represents nearly 50 percent of the yield. This evidence further attests to the importance of the new varieties of rice and shows the necessity of rationally



introducing the new seeds, whether imported or cross bred by us. The new varieties of rice approved for general use should yield a higher productivity than the ones presently used and resist the principle local diseases and harmful insects. For no reason whatsoever, should people indiscriminately use infected or infested seeds by which we would harvest some good crops and lose others, as is happening now. On the other hand, they should not be so strict as to limit the use of beneficial varieties of rice. For example, where no diseases caused by nematodes are found, or in late tenth-month season regions where the problem of the brown planthopper has never been a concern, it is not necessary to limit one's choice only to seeds with a high degree of resistance to those harmful insects, because only low yielding varieties or wild rice such as the O. Nivaro can resist many diseases caused by harmful insects or other difficulties.

It is important to adopt a uniform procedure on the use of the new varieties of rice such as those with different periods of maturation, heights, and those that can survive unfavorable conditions.

As in the Red River delta, farmers in the Mekong River delta must have seeds that can ripen very early, with a life span of under 100 to 120 days in order to increase production, avoid the early season drought and harvest before the return of the flood. These varieties are normally used during the winter-spring and summer-fall seasons and are subject to two main afflictions--rice blast and brown planthoppers. Thus it is hard to find short-term seeds that can effectively resist those two diseases, especially rice blast. While waiting for seeds that have better resistance to insects and diseases, it is essential to apply overall preventive measures against such diseases. It was recently determined that some of the new varieties of rice have been used consistently for production in the southern provinces--the NN3A, NN4B, and NN5B.

Since their recognition by the Ministry of Agriculture the NN4B and NN5B varieties have been planted in the vast region from Minh Hai to Nghia Binh. The importance of the new long-term rice varieties planted during the early tenth-month season has become widely known. The NN4B measures 120 cm.; the NN5B measures 125 cm., and its life span is 130 days in fertile soil, 160 in alkaline and saline soil. The yield of these two varieties is 3 to 9 tons per hectare depending on the kind of soil, higher than that of other varieties used in tenth-month mono crop regions, yet they can be harvested a few days sooner than the local varieties, therefore, are preferable in projects that aim at increasing production and cultivated land. The number of the new varieties of rice in the Mekong River delta is high, Hau Giang Province alone having a few dozen; but those that can replace the tenth-month rice are insignificant, especially with regard to deep-water rice and floating rice. At present, some prospective specimens such as the deep-water rice Mashuri and the floating rice Lebmuenuhug, are being tested on small plots.

#### Right Attitude Toward Traditional Seeds

Nearly all of the Mekong River delta tenth-month crop area use traditional also called local seeds. These are long-term varieties producing high plants and those which are hypersensitive to the light of short days. There are many



special varieties among these two types. Nearly 75 percent of cultivated and 60 percent of transplanted land use local seeds, of which about 300,000 hectares have reached an average yield of 4 to 4.5 tons per hectare, at times needing as little investment as 50 to 70 man-days per hectare and no fertilizer, yet yielding 2 to 4 tons per hectare. Even more important is the fact that 50 percent of the total production of rice comes from the tenth-month crop. It is difficult to increase the productivity of the tenth-month local rice while it was not with the new varieties of rice in the multicrop area; but if the productivity is allowed to drop or be negative, then making up the loss is almost impossible. The great potential of increasing the ratio of multicropping in single tenth-month crop areas is hardly being exploited. As for production for export, the local seeds lead the way.

Nearly half of the area transplanted with the tenth-month rice have low yields; for example, the yield of about 300,000 hectares of floating rice is only one or two tons per hectare, that of 200,000 hectares of late tenth-month rice is 2.5 to 3 tons per hectare. In general, there is no noticeable result of the application of modern techniques to the low-yielding tenth-month rice regions mentioned above.

The local tenth-month rice varieties in the Mekong River delta are still abundant with thousands of types that have appreciable qualities--adaptable to difficult conditions, resistant to diseases caused by harmful insects, easy to sow, etc.

#### Increase Seed Productivity

From what they have experienced about seeds, people in the northern region have summarized their assessment in this short phrase, "good seeds, good seedlings; good seedlings, good rice." "Good seeds" means seeds that are good by themselves then improved by being frequently culled and maintained in good condition in order to increase their productivity.

Obviously measures for increasing productivity must be applied equally to both the new and the traditional seed varieties.

It is not unusual that new varieties of rice transplanted in multi-level ricefields happen to ripen at different times. In more leveled ricefields, they ripen simultaneously; but a close look reveals that they are mixed with other seeds--the result of a mechanical mixture (a mixture with other seeds), or a biologic mixture (multicross, separation, biological unstableness of new varieties of rice). The result of research with the "Trang Chum variety," which is widely used and relatively good, shows that 60 percent of the blossoms have non-uniform aspects. As for the "Nang Tay Dum" floating rice, which is also relatively good and widely used, the degree of verisimilitude is also only 50 percent.

The cause of the seed mixture in the Mekong River delta also originated from the soil, for many wild plants of the types of "lua ma" [phantom rice] "lua rung" [falling rice] and "lua dai" [long rice], which look very much the same as planted rice, carry grains that fall easily and lay dormant on the ground

during the dry season, then grow and ripen with the planted rice at the following reason. Naturally this reduces productivity. In general, making the seeds pure can increase their productivity by 5 to 20 percent. Farmers have considerable experiences on how to keep their seeds pure. Having continually used the "Nang Tay Dum" floating rice for several years, farmers in the Thanh Hoa Village (Thot Not, Hau Giang) have led the district in terms of production with ricefields that yield 3.5 tons per hectare (such as that of Mr Ba Chet). At the same time, in the same district, the average yield of a ton per hectare is, for some hamlets, something difficult to surpass, because the mixture of seeds that was so significant to the point they had to change seeds every 3 years. Farmers in the Mekong River delta are also attentive to the selections of seeds; a specimen, the "Nan Tay Rut" was hand-picked grain by grain. Senior citizen Phuoc has selected from a variety called "Trang Chum" a better specimen which farmers in My Tu (Hau Giang) have nicknamed "Trang Phuoc" [White Phuoc].

Comrade Nam Hoang, director of the Hau River state farm, is experienced in shortening the life of the seeds planted in ricefields that have had unwanted seeds left over from the previous seasons (at harvest, it is possible to cut the unwanted plants before they have time to blossom). In other circumstances, the task of destroying hidden rice requires more labor work, such as drying land, tilling to stimulate the growth of unwanted seeds, harrowing before tilling, seed transplanting, sowing and transplanting in rows to be able to identify the unwanted plants in between rows, or sowing and transplanting in one season with seeds that produce a different trunk color to be able to pull out the unwanted plants.

Seeds that have been used successively for several years in unfavorable conditions, such as on alkaline soil, will soon develop deteriorating signs if they are not given continuous care. This is most clearly seen with new varieties of rice, sometimes within 3 years. Usually, the plants grow higher, the grains less dense, sometimes dotted with beardlike hair, easier to fall and clearly inferior in terms of quality (white rice became brown, "tam" rice becomes "lua trau" [buffalo rice] and naturally productivity decreases. Some local seeds in the Mekong River delta, which have been transplanted on alkaline soil, still retain their special characteristics with regard to form and quality so that farmers have come to nickname them with suffix that customarily describe quality such as "Chun," "Dum," "Duoi Trau" [buffalo tail], "Bong Dua," "Trang" [White], "Huong" [Perfume], "Thom" [Smelling Good].

In which circumstances should the seed-nursing problem be brought out, especially when coupled with the seed-selecting program as contained in the "Seed Four Levels System" which is being carried out under the leadership of the Department of Agriculture?

The Hau Giang Agriculture Service, the University Can Tho, and the Agricultural Technical Center of the Mekong River delta have joined forces in investigating, selecting and storing the tenth-month rice; the first step shows that the quantity of seed varieties has decreased to about 50 strains during the last 2 years.

This phenomenon is called the "erosion" phenomenon, well known to seed scientists. This is in no way a farmer's mistake; scientists must show greater concern for and come up with better conditions for preserving the valuable national knowledge for use as documentation from which new varieties of rice will be created; these new varieties will have a "Vietnamese gene" and be more suitable to our land and climate.

Nearly all of the provinces of different [population?] densities in the Mekong River delta have joined efforts with the central research organizations in determining the best tenth-month rice for their respective localities.

The result of a recent study shows that in the floating rice area, a variety called "Nang Tay Dum" was found; in the deep-water rice area, there were "Trang Chum," "Trang Phuoc"; and in the flooding area that was infected by alkaline, "Ba Thiet," "Nang Tro," "Mot Bui"; in the higher level area, "Than Nong Do."

The result of another investigation in Long An shows that more than 150 local varieties of rice are being produced, of which 70 were found on saline soil, 40 on alkaline soil, and 15 are floating rice. There are also in the province more than 10 local varieties that yield 3 to 4 tons per hectare or higher. Investigation and selection of seeds mentioned above has had practical effects based as it was on reliance on the experience provided by farmers and the actual state of production. However, investigation and selection must continue in conjunction with scientific research and experiments to arrive at a more reliable conclusion. When a decision is made on the choice of a certain variety in a given condition, it is essential to specify the correct name of the seed, for one variety may have several different names. For example, 200 varieties have the same word "Nang" affixed to their names, one-fourth of which even have different names added to the affix "Nang." During the last few years, the Agricultural Technical Center of the Mekong River delta has regionalized certain varieties of the local tenth-month rice. The first stage of this experiment showed that, according to scientific findings, certain varieties do give hope for further exploitation, such as "Nang Tay Dum" for the floating rice area; "Trang Chum" for the deep-water rice area, etc. The experiment has not helped increase the productivity rapidly as occurred with the new varieties of rice; but since the local varieties are still used on nearly three-fourths of the cultivated area and do not require investment as in the case of the new varieties of rice the increase in productivity with minimal cost is still great. Consequently, the determination and introduction of a good local seed variety for main crop production is still to be encouraged as in the case of new varieties of rice.

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## AGRICULTURE

### ACTIVITIES OF WATER CONSERVANCY SECTOR REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Managing Irrigation and Drainage in Support of Production"]

[Text] During this year's 10th month season, the farmland water conservancy sector (the Ministry of Water Conservancy) has kept abreast of the complex changes in the weather and the production needs of each locality and sent cadres to the various provinces, municipalities and farmland water conservancy corporations to help installations conduct inspections and make evaluations in order to formulate irrigation plans in accordance with technical regulations. The sector has closely coordinated with the electric power sector, the agricultural sector, the meteorological and the hydrological sector in order to carry out irrigation measures in coordination with intensive cultivation measures in each production area. Due to the prolonged hot, dry spell at the start of the season, the sector has guided the provinces and municipalities in the lowlands and midlands of Bac Bo in using their self-regulating projects, lakes, dams and tidal waters to irrigate more than 400,000 hectares of farmland in order to transplant rice on schedule while making full use of the self-regulating capabilities of sluices in order to create sources of water within the areas irrigated by means of electric pumps in order to irrigate more than 100,000 hectares. In August, the many days of heavy rains caused more than 79,000 hectares of 10th month rice in the lowlands and midlands of Bac Bo to become deeply inundated. The provinces and municipalities, such as Haiphong, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh and Vinh Phu, drained the surplus water in exact accordance with technical regulations and reduced the water level in fields whenever it rained, consequently, the amount of area under the cultivation of rice has not declined as a result of waterlogging. When the heavy rains occurred, Hai Hung and Ha Bac Provinces, although they are encountering difficulties with electric power, used every means at their disposal to drain fields and limited the amount of 10th month rice lost to waterlogging to the lowest possible level.

As regards the provinces and municipalities of the South, the central farmland water conservancy sector has provided guidance in the use of self-regulating

projects and small-scale water conservancy projects in order to irrigate summer-fall rice and reduce the amount of area under the cultivation of rice on which there is a buildup of salt and sulfates.

Since the start of the 10th month season, the water conservancy sector has repaired the Bai Thuong dam, the Lien Mac sluice and other projects and improved numerous canal and ditch systems and projects within fields under the guideline "the state and the people working together." The sector has closely guided the inspection of water conservancy projects before the onset of the flood season and closely inspected the operation of projects and the regulation of water sources in accordance with technical regulations.

The sector has formulated plans for coordinating with the various localities in guiding cooperative members in constructing area embankments to retain water in fields and has continued to send cadres to key areas, such as the Bac Duong, northern Hung Hai, Ngu Huyen Khe and Nhue River farmland water conservancy systems, to work with the farmland water conservancy corporations in organizing forces to combat waterlogging during September and October and preventing drought at the end of the 10th month season.

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## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF HOG PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Raising Hogs"]

[Text] Livestock production is a main production sector within agriculture, one that supplies protein-rich products for the daily lives of the people and draft power and fertilizer for intensive cultivation. In order to meet these needs, the Report on the Guidelines, Tasks and Main Objectives Regarding the Economy and Society During the 5 Years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's, which was delivered at the 5th Congress of the Party, stated: It is necessary to strongly develop hog production in the areas that raise many subsidiary food crops; attach importance to the raising of buffalo and cattle in order to provide draft power, fertilizer, meat and milk; develop the raising of chickens, ducks, goats, rabbits and bees...

Of the various species of livestock, hogs are the species with which the people are most familiar. For a long time, hogs have been closely linked to the rice plant and subsidiary food crops because they stimulate one another's development. Hogs are voracious eaters that make use of every subsidiary product and discarded product of crop production and the garbage from daily meals; hogs have a high reproductive rate and quickly reach large size. Utilizing advanced livestock production techniques, meat hogs usually reach a weight of 60 to 70 kilograms in 6 months. One sow can produce roughly 1 ton of pork in 1 year. Due to these advantages, hog production annually supplies society with about 65 to 70 percent of its meat. Pork and lard have become regular needs in the daily meals of the people.

In recent years, hog production has increased rapidly in terms of both output and quality. Between 1976 and 1980, the hog herd grew at an average rate of 2.8 percent annually. In 1981, the hog herd numbered nearly 10.5 million hogs, which exceeded the plan quota by 4.9 percent and represented a 4.8 percent increase compared to the previous year. Hog production among the people, among farmers, manual workers and civil servants, has developed. The fact that hog production has continued to develop despite the numerous difficulties encountered in the production of grain is encouraging progress.

The experience gained in developing production over many years shows: hog production must be developed under many different forms: state-operated, collective and family production, with importance attached first to family hog production. Collective hog production must maintain centralized hog production in a reasonable manner and contract with cooperative members for the production of hogs. Within the various forms of state-operated and collective hog production, management must be strengthened in order to lighten business returns and insure profitable production.

In order for hog production to develop steadily and yield high economic returns, it is first of all necessary to establish a balance between hog production and crop production and provide a full supply of feed for livestock. We must produce and process the grain allocated for livestock production well, strengthen and develop the breeding system, perform good veterinary work, prevent epidemics and organize and expand the people's veterinary network. Preventing and promptly combating epidemics and maintaining the safety of livestock herds will create the conditions for livestock production to develop. We must provide incentive for the implementation of advanced techniques, expand the production of cross-bred commercial hogs, increase the market weight of hogs and raise the economic returns of the hog production sector.

Hog production will continue to be the main source of food products for our people and continue to support intensive cultivation within agriculture for many years to come. We must endeavor to gradually upgrade hog production to a main sector along the lines of large-scale socialist production and comprehensively develop the production of the various species of livestock and poultry, with importance attached to hog production among the various segments of the economy and to developing family livestock production capabilities as best possible. By means of economic and technical measures and by means of fully implementing the various policies that provide incentive for livestock production, every production installation and every locality must make an effort to complete its plan and contribute along with the entire country to exceeding the hog production plan quota for the entire year.

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## AGRICULTURE

### AUGUST FISH CATCH EXCEEDS QUOTA IN DA NANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "August Fish Catch in Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghia Binh Provinces Exceeds the Plan Quota"]

[Text] As of the end of August, the Quang Nam-Da Nang Fishing Enterprise had caught 970 tons of maritime products of various types, thereby completing more than 80 percent of its plan quota for the year. The enterprise delivered 20.3 tons of shrimp, fish and squid for exportation to the state, thereby exceeding its export plan for the entire year by 3 quintals.

By implementing product contracts with ship and boat units for each trip to sea, the enterprise has increased its fish catch 2.3 times, saved fuel and supplies and reduced its production costs by 5 percent compared to the production cost ceiling. In August, ship units number 9 and number 10, as a result of remaining at sea and studying fishing banks, caught 192 tons, an average of 17.5 tons per worker, which nearly equalled the labor productivity achieved for all of 1981. There were many trips to sea that resulted in more than 10 tons of maritime products being caught, which is nearly double the contract quota.

Since the start of the southern fishing season, the enterprise has improved the supplying of ice to preserve fish, gasoline and oil, the unloading of fish and the repairing of boats and ships so that when boats and ships arrive at wharves they are quickly prepared for sea, as a result of which the amount of time spent at wharves has been cut in half.

In August, despite many days of rough seas and an inadequate supply of gasoline and oil, the Nghia Binh Maritime products sector still caught 22 tons of products of various types, thereby completing 88 percent of its plan for the entire year; purchased nearly 6,000 tons, which represents more than 91 percent of its plan quota; produced 127 tons of frozen maritime products for exportation and delivered to the central level nearly 2,000 tons, thereby completing 90 percent of its plan; and completed 90 percent of its budget revenues plan quota for the year. The installations that raise shrimp have

achieved success in the artificial reproduction of shrimp and have raised nearly 1 million shrimp of various types by this method. Nghia Binh is making the necessary preparations for intercepting the schools of fish that appeared after the rough seas subsided and is organizing fishing and purchasing operations in order to meet and exceed the plan quotas for 1982.

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## AGRICULTURE

### HOANG LIEN SON EVALUATES PRODUCT CONTRACTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Tay Nghia and Tran Ngoc Minh: "Rice Product Contracts in Hoang Lien Son Province"]

[Text] For two seasons, Hoang Lien Son has been implementing rice product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers on a large amount of area under cultivation in the lowland portion of the province. During the recent 1981-1982 5th month-spring season, yield averaged 19.3 quintals of paddy per hectare. Fifteen of the 17 districts and cities transplanted 5th month-spring rice; of these 15, 11 districts and cities increased their output by 31 to 115 tons of paddy, 2 districts produced the same output and 2 districts recorded a decline in output compared to the previous 5th month-spring season.

Rice yield and output during the two seasons in which contracts have been implemented have only equalled or been slightly higher than the yield and output recorded in previous years of bumper crops. However, of primary importance is the fact that the farmers of the mountain ethnic minorities within the province support the new contracting mechanism. Therefore, during the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season, one district and a number of cooperatives conducted pilot projects in the implementation of product contracts and then, in the 1981 10th month season, the province expanded the use of contract; however, it was not until this year's 5th month-spring season that we clearly saw the strengths and weaknesses of contracts and saw the impact of rice contracts upon the production of subsidiary food crops, upon the areas specializing in the production of industrial crops and upon the forestry trade.

#### The Strengths in Two Seasons of Rice Contracts

Hoang Lien Son Province has 742 agricultural cooperatives, 61 of which are advanced cooperatives, 162 of which are good cooperatives and the rest of which are average and weak cooperatives (63.8 percent). In the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season, in keeping with Party Secretariat directive number 100 concerning rice product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers, the province decided to conduct a pilot project in the implementation of contracts



at one to three cooperatives within each district, with Luc Yen District being boldly selected to conduct pilot projects at seven cooperatives. During the 1961 10th month season, the province implemented contracts on 14,931 hectares, 50 percent of the total amount of land under the cultivation of wet rice, in 10 districts.

The strengths of the rice product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers lie in the fact that they have resulted in the initiation of the technical measures involved in intensive cultivation, brought about an important change in the old, backward farming habits and, on this basis, made efficient use of labor, gradually increased the amount of area under the cultivation of grain and raised the yield of wet rice.

In the two seasons in which rice contracts have been in effect in the districts, the majority of the districts have transplanted all of their rice 10 to 15 days earlier than they did in previous seasons. Of the 10 districts implementing contracts, 7 increased the amount of area under cultivation compared to the previous 5th month-spring season. Tran Yen District exceeded its plan by 175 hectares. Of greater importance is the fact that 80 percent of the cooperatives that accepted contracts transplanted their crops on schedule, which is something that had never been achieved before. This occurred as a result of rather thorough, well coordinated preparations in all areas from irrigation and the preparation of the soil to supplying seed and managing work. As regards the rice fields in the two districts of Van Yen and Tran Yen that usually lack the water needed for transplanting, farmers began making preparations as soon as the previous harvest was finished by making elevated troughs and sunken troughs fitted with bamboo pipes when the ground was still dry in order to lead rainwater into fields. Many families that have adjacent fields joined together to dig hundreds of meters of ditches along the edge of mountains. They did this voluntarily and without receiving any workpoints. Many swampy fields that were once allowed to lie fallow or not promptly transplanted were divided into small fields by units, which contracted with cooperative members to cultivate these fields. As a result, more than 90 percent of the area in swampy fields was transplanted on schedule. When implementing contracts, the farmers of the various ethnic minorities began to give attention to fertilizing their fields. In Luc Yen District, 35 percent of families once did not raise buffalo for the cooperative; following the first contracting season, they suggested to their units that they be given buffalo to raise so that they could obtain fertilizer.

In the past, more than a few cooperatives practiced intensive cultivation by the "tossed salad or stir-fry" method, that is, after harvesting a rice crop, instead of plowing the stubble of the rice plants under, they would allow it to remain standing in fields until the next season and, when rainfall occurred, they took out their buffalo to plow fields in the morning, harrow them in the afternoon, harrow them for the final time the next day and then transplant rice as the waters rose. The number of cooperatives operating in this manner has greatly declined. When they finish harvesting their rice, the majority of

people now plow their fields when they are dry. Prior to the implementation of rice contracts, Luc Yen District once had 18 sites producing lime; following the use of rice contracts in the 5th month season, seven additional installations were established that produce lime to reduce soil acidity. In Hoang Lien Son, five high yield varieties of rice are in widespread use; the use of local varieties and glutinous rice has gradually declined. The people have said: because of its taste, glutinous rice has long been the favorite of mountain farmers but the yields of two glutinous rice crops are not as high as the yield of the new rice varieties. In the past, the majority of the fields in Bac Ha District were used to raise one rice crop; now, the district has boldly initiated multi-cropping and sown more than 300 hectares of spring soybeans in order to increase soil fertility. The other districts have also begun to raise soybeans, on the scale of 200 to 450 hectares. Nevertheless, during each season, 4 to 6 tons of organic fertilizer have been applied per hectare within the province and as much as 8 tons have been applied at some cooperatives. This represents marked progress on the part of Hoang Lien Son's agriculture. While reorienting production, efforts have been focused on guiding the intensive cultivation of grain crops.

#### The Shortcomings that Must Be Corrected

Having compared its implementation of product contracts to Party Secretariat directive number 100, Hoang Lien Son Province has begun to see shortcomings in the following areas: the guidance of implementation by the district level, the ability of units and cooperatives to manage production, the sense of responsibility of individual laborers and the outmoded farming habits of the mountain region.

The first difficulty encountered by Hoang Lien Son was that of establishing output quotas for each type of field. Fields are fragmented and far from living areas, the amount of arable land has not been assessed for many years and the majority of crop yields have been limited by the long held, backward farming habits of the people in the mountains. As a result, when implementing contracts, more than a few difficulties were encountered in the very first step we took, assigning land to laborers. In Luc Yen District, during the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season, seven cooperatives implemented contracts on a pilot project basis, with some cooperatives dividing their fields into 12 different types for assignment to laborers. A number of families accepted under contract as many as 18 pieces of land. One family accepted 1 mau 6 sao of land but could not transplant rice on even one piece of land due to the shortage of water or the failure to promptly prepare the soil. Many families had to work very hard to transplant their rice on schedule. In Luc Yen, of the five jobs for which the production unit is responsible, the preparation of soil at first seemed to be the easiest job but, in the recent 5th month-spring season, it proved to be the most difficult job. Because, the district has nearly 10,000 buffalo but the average buffalo is only used to plow slightly more than 7 sao of cultivated land and confusion developed in the distribution of draft power, consequently, many fields had to be cultivated by

the "steamed salad or stir fry" method or even allowed to lie fallow. Because the buffaloes were dispatched late, plowing and harrowing units did not arrive in the field when water was available and families that had three or four buffalo and their own plows and harrows could not prepare their fields in time. More than a few families raced to transplant their rice when the water was available and then constructed embankments after transplanting and so forth. Luc Yen failed to promptly gain experience from its pilot project contracting season in order to adjust contract quotas and improve the management of each job. In the 1961 10th month season, Luc Yen again went "overboard": many places assigned soil preparation contracts to cooperative member families with the result that the amount of land prepared by units decreased. This led to a situation in which the families that raise buffalo had three separate interests: preparing their soil, processing fertilizer and using this draft power to clear land. Conversely, the families that do not raise buffalo could not take the initiative in production and suffered losses. There was also the phenomenon of families that do not raise buffalo trying to please persons who do raise buffalo by inviting them for wine and food so that they would plow their fields for them. In Luc Yen, some cooperatives now only have a crop protection unit and these are units in name only. In seed production, many cooperatives have assigned seed paddy to families and given them the responsibility of sowing seed, raising seedlings and transplanting rice. In summary, Luc Yen District has virtually contracted everything. Unit chiefs and assistant chiefs only concern themselves with their own production as other laborers do; they assign land to families and wait until the end of the season to collect the product. Production units have lost all ability to manage. They do not control the final element of production, the delivery of products.

The situation that exists in Luc Yen also existed in more than a few cooperatives in the other districts of the province.

Bieu Hieu Binh, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee and vice chairman of the Hoang Lien Son Provincial People's Committee, has observed: "In Hoang Lien Son, operating with the same land conditions, farming habits and human resources, some places have implemented rice product contracts rather well while others have implemented them very poorly."

If Luc Yen receives constant and direct guidance from the various levels from the district to the cooperative, rice product contracts with groups of laborers and laborers can be implemented. Because, the results of the pilot project contract season in nine cooperatives show: at places operating under contracts, fields were plowed and harrowed many times, more fertilizer was applied, cooperative members transplanted and cultivated their rice crops well and a new method of operating was clearly adopted by them.

The recent winter-spring season in Luc Yen marked new advances in the guidance of production and the steady expansion of the use of product contracts for rice production. Eight cooperatives transplanted 78 more hectares than planned; in addition, the district expanded the production of soybeans by more than 100

hectares on acidic land. Luc Yen's rice yield was 21.4 quintals per hectare, a 5.1 quintal per hectare increase compared to the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season. Output was 5,523 tons and, on 31 July, the district fulfilled its stable 5th month-spring grain obligation.

Luc Yen is gradually correcting the shortcomings in each job. As one of the key rice districts of Hoang Lien Son Province, Luc Yen is strengthening its cooperatives and training the corps of unit cadres in order to improve their production management skills while teaching laborers to closely link their sense of responsibility to the final product, thereby harmoniously satisfying the three interests.

In the two seasons of rice product contracts, the following figures on the production of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, a number of sectors in small industry and the artisan trades and forestry show that the production of both of the main subsidiary food crops, corn and cassava, increased. Corn was planted on 17,500 hectares, an increase of 355.5 hectares; cassava has been planted on 15,729 hectares, an increase of 410 hectares compared to the 1980-1981 winter-spring season. Thus, the fact that the production of subsidiary food crops has not declined in either the collective or household sectors represents an effort in the guidance of agriculture by the province. The rate of production of annual and perennial industrial crops, such as tea, citronella, T'ung trees, soybeans and so forth has clearly increased. The production of T'ung trees, citronella and tea has increased slightly while the production of soybeans during the 1981-1982 5th month-spring season increased by 2,700 hectares within the province, 2,100 hectares were raised by collectives. In Bac Ha District, in addition to rice contracts, soybean contracts have been implemented for 814 hectares of beans. The Dong Cuong Cooperative in Van Yen District has 1,300 laborers; 10 percent were assigned to trade sector units consisting of 120 persons in the following trades: carpentry, masonry, blacksmithing, the production of bricks, tiles, earthenware and lime, the harvesting of forests, rudimentary transportation, etc. The trade sector units that existed previously have not implemented rice contracts. In 1981, the trade sector units of the Dong Cuong Cooperative maintained a number of trades supporting rice contracts, such as the forging of farm implements, the baking of lime for fields, which was expanded, the construction of plows and harrows, etc. This proves that as a result of the implementation of rice contracts in the mountains, at cooperatives that operate well, agricultural laborers and the laborers in the other trades do not adversely influence one another and, generally speaking, production still develops. As regards forestry, during the past 2 years the rate of afforestation has slowed and many forest areas have been burned in order to make upland rice fields and "graveyard" rice fields. We have not yet been able to determine how much of the forest has been burned. However, many persons still confirm that a mountain province such as Hoang Lien Son can, with accurate guidelines for building an agro-forestry-industry structure, still gradually establish good, effective coordination between agriculture and forestry in product contracts for rice, the subsidiary food crops and the industrial crops and even forestry contracts.



## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### NEW ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS FORMED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Vietnam Building Association Founded"]

[Text] On 25 and 26 August, large numbers of professors Ph.D.'s, project engineers, architects and building management cadres of the various sectors, research institutes, colleges and a number of localities attended the congress to found the Vietnam Building Association.

Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, together with representatives of the Department of Science and Education of the Party Central Committee, the State Science and Technology Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission, the Union of Vietnamese Architects and so forth attended the congress.

The congress adopted the draft statutes of the Vietnam Building Association. It appealed to the persons engaged in scientific and technical work in the field of building to be determined to carry out the following task well: assembling and uniting the persons engaged in scientific and technical work in the field of building in order to exchange opinions concerning, study, popularize, propagandize and encourage creative activities in the field of building with a view toward helping to effectively carry out projects and programs concerning scientific and technological advances and help to accelerate the application of scientific and technological advances in building in production and economic development.

The congress elected 39 professors, Ph.D.'s, project engineers and management cadres in the various fields of the building sector to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Building Association.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### MACHINE FACTORIES INTRODUCE NEW PRODUCTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Many Machine Works Test Manufacture and Put into Production a Number of New Products; the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant Construction Site Consigns Numerous Project Items"]

[Text] Recording achievements in commemoration of the August Revolution and National Day, 2 September, many machine works (the Ministry of Engineering and Metals) have implemented many new techniques with a view toward raising labor productivity, improving product quality, economizing on supplies and test manufacturing and putting into production many new products.

Tool Factory Number 1 has designed and manufactured various types of tools that are direct connected instead of integral, thereby saving materials and improving the technical properties of tools. Five new products of the direct-connected type have been put into production: a side milling cutter, a modulus plate milling cutter, a key-driven plane milling cutter, a single angle milling cutter and a small tooth "roi" milling cutter. Compared to the cutters with integral chanks, each direct-connected cutter uses 40 to 60 percent less less "gio" steel and their quality is better. Recently, the factory successfully manufactured circular and disc saw blades for sawing wood. The technical cadres and workers of the factory have perfected milling cutters for use in the manufacture of keys at the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Lock Factory. The factory has also implemented numerous new techniques, such as using metal molds to cast hydraulic pump housings, using the gear milling technique for hydraulic pumps gear wheels and expanding steel rolling while researching the plating of plastic, etc.

Precision Tool Factory Number 1 has gradually stabilized the technology involved in the production of three types of new products: the 400 blade span table fan, heat and oil resistant gaskets for hydraulic pumps and autoclaves; it has test manufactured fuel gauges and eye scopes for use in the medical sector.

The Agricultural Machine Works has restored production of the ANK-125 air compressor and changed it from diesel powered to electrically powered, thereby

saving 23,000 dong. The technical cadres and workers of the factory have designed and manufactured alloy tips in place of diamond tips to test the hardness of products with a hardness 50 HRC or more. These 14 alloy tips have been put into use supporting production. In order to economize on steel, the factory has improved the design of its hoes by reducing the weight from 1.4 to 1.2 kilograms.

Following a period of research, design work and technical preparations, the Pump Factory (Hai Duong) has put three new types of pumps into production: a mud pump, a screw pump and a 50 LTC 140x4 pump for Quang Ninh Province. The factory has improved the structure of its 8,000 cubic meter per hour pump and reduced the weight of each pump by 680 kilogram of iron.

Between the start of July and the middle of August, the units participating in the construction of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant consigned 11 additional project items so that equipment could be installed: the smokestack of the main plant; the entirety of the underground circulating pump station; the entirety of the machine room (the main plant); oil tanks number 1 and number 2; pole lines 1, 2 and 3; the enclosed coal storehouse; the oil union plant; the floors on the 9, 14, 21, 31 and 37 meter poles of the degasification bunker; the systems of roads leading into the KSK crane yard number 3, the reagent storehouse and the oil port.

As a result, following 27 months of construction work, nearly 30 of the more than 100 project items supporting generator number 1 have been partially or entirely consigned for the installation of equipment.

The enterprises of Building Corporation Number 18, the units of Group 319 of the economic construction troops, Enterprises 304 and 204 of Building Corporation Number 16 and Enterprise 904 have launched an emulation movement to consign many project items and record an achievement in commemoration of the August Revolution and in celebration of National Day, 2 September.

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### PRODUCTION OF EXPORTED GLASS PRODUCTS INCREASED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The Bien Hoa Glass Factory Completes Its Plan for the Production of All Five Exported Glass Products"]

[Text] Together with its task of producing various types of glass for domestic construction, the Bien Hoa Vinaglass Glass Factory in Dong Nai Province, which is a member of the Federation of Brick-Tile-Earthenware-Porcelain Enterprises (the Ministry of Building) has completed its plan for the production of five exported glass products. Once the quality of these products had been assured, they were delivered to the foreign trade sector; the quantity of products delivered to the foreign trade sector was twice as high as in 1980 and 30 percent higher than in 1981. This year, including both the production of exported glass and glass for domestic construction (which encompasses five types of "mau" glass), the factory is endeavoring to implement an output plan that equals 100 percent of the highest production level achieved before liberation day.

In the process of production, the factory has taken four steps:

--It has strengthened its technical management and improved a number of kilns and vats. Its five intermittent kilns have been modified to make three continuous kilns. These new kilns retain heat and require less time to be loaded with raw materials. In the past, the five intermittent kilns produced only 17 tons of glass in 24 hours; now, the three continuous kilns produce 35 tons.

--It has actively researched and begun using domestic chemicals and raw materials, thereby replacing three-fourths of the raw materials and chemicals purchased from foreign countries.

--It has initiated strict economization, especially with regard to fuel. The various teams and units have tried to correctly implement the regulations governing the starting and operation of kilns and have limited and gradually reduced the waste of fuel, with an initial savings of more than 50 tons of oil compared to the fuel consumption ceiling for the number of products produced.

--It has implemented various forms of piecework wages with bonuses while expanding the production of subsidiary products and developing the production of hogs and chickens in order to increase the income and improve the living conditions of manual workers and civil servants.

Between now and the end of the year, the factory is trying to exceed its plan quota for the production of domestic glass by 5 percent and make good preparations for raising the production of exported glass next year 125 percent compared to this year.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### NEW CAMPAIGN BOOSTS TRANSPORT OF FERTILIZER, COAL TO SOUTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "The Ocean Transport Sector Transports More Than 60,000 Tons of Cargo from the North to the South in 50 Days"]

[Text] Between the start of July and 20 August, in the campaign to transport fertilizer and coal to the southern provinces, the Vietnam ocean transport sector transported 40,000 tons of coal and 22,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer from Quang Ninh and Haiphong to the southern provinces, thereby completing 50 percent of its plan for the transportation of fertilizer and coal during the final 6 months of the year.

Practically all of the means of transportation of the Vietnam Ocean Transport Corporation, the Vietnam Coastal Transport Corporation and the Southern Coastal Transport Corporation have been used in this transportation campaign. The above mentioned units signed agreements with the port of Haiphong and the port of Saigon to transport cargo rapidly and safely and quickly prepare ships for sea. As a result, each trip was 3 to 10 days shorter than previous trips.

The transport units, after delivering their cargo, made full use of their means of transportation to transport grain, wood and salt from the South to the North.

The ships B3, B10, Hong Ha, Huu Nghi and Lo River (of the Coastal Transport Corporation), Nhue River, Chu River, Day River and Thuong River (of the Vietnam Ocean Transport Corporation) and Ben Nghe and Vung Tau (of the Southern Coastal Transport Corporation) achieved high productivity in the campaign to transport fertilizer and coal.

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## POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### SETTLEMENT OF NOMADS IN NGHE TINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Trinh Bao: "Almost 20,000 People Opt for Settled Farming and Settled Life"]

[Text] Of the 397,623 people who inhabit the mountainous region, 218,054 belong to the ethnic minorities, of which 105,283 practice settled farming and a settled life. This is a region of the province where people have encountered the most difficulties in production, daily living, and natural and social conditions. Most of these people are swidden cultivators with little or no means of production who have to clear the forest for cultivation. This situation is harmful in many aspects to the high hill and mountainous regions and carries direct and damaging consequences to the agricultural production of the delta.

Nghe Tinh started the program of settlement in 1968. But because of the violent war, its implementation met with considerable difficulties, and the results were modest.

Since 1975, thanks to the solicitous leadership of the Provincial Party Committee, the Provincial People's Committee, and the cooperation of all concerned echelons, the nomad settlement program has been intensified and expanded to encompass 360 tribal settlements of 64 villages inhabited by nomads.

The province employed effective measures to help the districts in providing guidance to basic level units in providing themselves with stable means of production and building up plans to support production and their own existence and to develop the new society. Since 1976, the settlement of nomads in Nghe Tinh has changed for the better.

The minority people have cleared and made productive 1,091 hectares of wasteland, improved and brought 350 hectares of riceland under intensive production. The cooperatives have also afforested 2,990 hectares, planted 77 hectares of rare-wood-producing trees and maintained 5,000 hectares of afforested land.

In the early stage forestry production was incorporated into the business management of the cooperatives, 52 water conservancy projects were built

ensuring water supply for more than 700 hectares of two-crop paddyland and 404 kilometers of new communication roads were constructed, providing favorable condition for production and circulation of the people in the region.

In conjunction with the acquisition of the means of production, the cooperatives have also built up material and technical bases for production. Also in the process of being carried out is the task of providing housing, building a new way of life and transforming old, backward customs and habits.

Almost 2,000 dispersed families have been moved to new sites in accordance with the plan for mountain villages that conform to the new condition of production and the needs for social progress there. People have built 29 schools, 28 medical aid stations, 7 child care centers, 6 office buildings and 60 wells for human consumption in response to the people's needs for food, shelter, education and medical care.

These practical results have contributed to transferring the aspect of the settled area. Many progressive models have appeared with firm foundations where the people's living condition has been improved and cooperatives have been strengthened. Developments in culture, education, public health and mass movement have been noted such as in Thanh Son village, Anh Son District, Nghia Lao village, Nghia Dan District, Chan Son village, Quy Hop District, Son Ha and Bai So cooperatives in Truong Duong, Hoa Son cooperative in Ky Son, etc. To date Nghe Tinh has basically settled nearly 20,000 people.

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## POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### MATERIAL, TECHNICAL BASES BEING BUILT IN GIA LAI-KON TUM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Government People Joint Efforts in Building Material and Technical Bases For New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Gia Lam-Kon Tum regards as essential the task of building up material and technical bases for the province's new economic zones, laying ground for our fellow citizens to quickly settle down and increase production.

The new economic zones have built nearly 300 houses, 400 classrooms, 35 wells, dozens of kilometers of rural roads, cleared up wasteland, and improved more than 700 hectares of rice land. As a result, since the beginning of the year, more than 2,500 people who had come from the provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang have found shelter and been ready for the tenth-month crop.

Gia Lai-Kon Tum is campaigning to get the local people and the newly-arrived compatriots to share their efforts and means to, together with the government, build up material bases in the new economic zones.

During the first half of this year, the city of Kon Tum mobilized thousands of man-days to build more than 100 dwellings and talked people into loaning their money to dig 10 wells.

On the average, each family has a fruit-producing garden of 1,000 square meters and every 10 to 12 families share a well. Efforts have been made by all concerned echelons to provide enough food and some of the working tools for the newly-arrived compatriots.

In the districts of A Dun Pa, Shu Se, Sa Thay, and the city of Kon Tum people have built raised paths for area and plot ricefields for nearly 600 hectares, almost half of which are two-season wet ricefields.

Helped by the authorities of all echelons and the local peoples, the newly-arrived compatriots have enough seeds to work their land on time, cultivate their garden, and raise their domestic animals and fowl.

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

\*Vice president of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization [AAPSO]; \*president of the AAPSO Presidium on Asian Security; \*member of the Presidium of the Vietnamese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; on 12 Sep 82 she hosted a reception to celebrate the success of the conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Kỳ Cầm [NGUYEENX KYF CAAMR]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; \*secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Political Activity of the Party Organization in Nghe Tinh" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 82 p 3)

Ngô Văn Cẩn [NGOO VAWN CAAN]

Secretary of the Higher and Vocational Education Sector Trade Union; on 26 Aug 82 he was reelected to this position. (LAO DONG 9 Sep 82 p 2)

Ta Quang Chiển [TAJ QUANG CHIEENS]

\*Chairman of the Vietnam Olympic Committee; on 16 Sep 82 he welcomed IOC President Samaranch to Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 82 p 1)

Lê Chiểu [LEE CHIEEU] Major General

Director of the Vietnam People's Army Museum; on 11 Sep 82 he welcomed the visiting delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 1)

Đỗ Văn Chung [DOOX VAWN CHUWNGF]

\*Secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; vice president of the Hanoi Polytechnic College; he was mentioned in an article about the college in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 82 p 3)

Hồng Chương [HOONGF CHUWONG]

Editor in chief of the VCP journal TAP CHI CONG SAN; recently he visited his Soviet counterpart in the USSR to discuss cooperation plans between the two journals. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Việt Dũng [NGUYEENX VIEETJ ZUNGX]

\*Chief of Cabinet of the National Assembly and Council of State; on 12 Sep 82 he attended talks between delegations of the Vietnamese and Bulgarian national assemblies. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 1)

Đỗ Thị Duyên [LUWONG THIJ ZUYEEN]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 21 Sep 82 she participated in discussions at a meeting with the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đạt [NGUYEENX DATJ]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 13 Sep 82 he met with the National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 82 p 1)

Phan Xuân Đột [PHAN XUAAN DOWTJ]

Minister of Forestry of the SRV; his article about the protection and development of forests appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Sep 82 p 2)

Vũ Mạnh Hiền [VUX MANHJ HIEENF], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Commander, M.72 Navy Gp; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Sep 82 p 2)

Trần Văn Hiến [TRAANF VAWN HIEENR]

Deputy director of the Distribution Circulation Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 18 Sep 82 he welcomed to Hanoi a delegation of the Trade and Service Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hộ [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; vice chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, HCMC; on 22 Sep 82 he made a speech at a meeting organized by the HCMC People's Committee and the VFF Committee to mark the 37th Nam Bo Revolution Day. (NHAN DAN 24 Sep 82 p 4)



Lê Hiền Hữu [LEE HIEENF HUWUX], \*Senior Colonel

Military commander, Hai Hung Province; he was mentioned in an article on recruiting in his province. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 3)

Đinh Ngọc Lan [DINH NGOCJ LAAN]

Vice president of the Physics Association; his article about the Soviet initiator of space exploration appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 82 p 3)

Phạm Sĩ Liêm [PHAMJ SIX LIEEM]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 13 Sep 82 he met with the National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Trung Lầu [NGUYEENX TRUNG LUWU], \*Lieutenant Colonel; doctor

Commander of the 91st Military Hospital; his letter accepting criticism appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 82 p 3)

Phạm Hồng Minh [PHAMJ HOONGF MINH], \*Lieutenant Colonel

\*Military commander, Nghi Xuan District, Hai Hung Province; he was mentioned in an article on military recruiting in his district. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 3)

Mai Văn Thuận [MAI VAWN MUON]

Vice chairman and secretary general of the Vietnam Olympic Committee; on 16 Sep 83 he welcomed IOC President Samaranch to Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Quang [NGUYEENX HUWUX QUANG]

Vice minister of forestry; his article "Sylvicultural Scientific and Technological Activity in Carrying out the 5th Party Congress Resolution" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT ĐỘNG KHOA HỌC Jul 82 p 1)

Phạm Khắc Quảng [PHAMJ KHAWCS QUANG], Professor, Doctor

\*Director of the Information and Liaison Center for Asia of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; on 12 Sep 82 at the AAPSO conference, he explained the mission and program of activities of the center. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 1)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOJ VAWN TAAPJ]

Chairman of the Economics, Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly; \*chairman of the Vietnam Social Sciences Commission; on 11 Sep 82 he attended a welcoming ceremony for a National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 12 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Thọ [NGUYEENX HUWUX THOJ]

Chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV; \*chairman of the Vietnam Committee for the International Year of the Aged; recently at the committee's first meeting, he reported on the problems of the aged in Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 12 Sep 82 p 1)

Phạm Thiệu [PHAMJ THIEUF], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of H.9 Engineer Brigade; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 82 p 3)

Phạm Duy Thông [PHAMJ ZUY THOONG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 21 Sep 82 he read a summary about the nationwide mobilization for peace and disarmament at a meeting with the presidiums of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 82 p 1)

Mai Thuận [MAI THUAANJ], \*Senior Colonel

His article on leadership training in the Huong Giang Corps appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Sep 82 p 2)

Trần Sơn Thủy [TRAANF SOWN THUYR]

Vice minister of forestry; his article "Ten Years of Implementing the Forest Protection Law" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 82 p 3)

Đinh Thuyền [DINH THUYEEN]

Vice president and secretary general of the Vietnam Blind People's Association; editor in chief of the journal DOI MOI (in braille); on 20 Sep 82 he led a delegation to East Germany. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 82 p 4)

Hà Học Trạc [HAF HOCJ TRACJ]

President of the Hanoi Polytechnic College; on 13 Sep 82 he welcomed the visiting National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 82 p 4)

Lê Trang [LEE TRANG]

Deputy director of the National Assembly and Council of State; on 12 Sep 82 he attended talks between delegations of the Vietnamese and Bulgarian national assemblies. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 1)

Trần Trí [TRAANF TRIS]

Member of the State Science and Technology Commission; chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Albania Committee for Science and Technology Cooperation; on 18 Sep 82 he signed a cooperation protocol with his Albanian counterpart for 1983-4. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 82 p 4)

Võ Thành Trinh [VOX THANH TRINH] Father

Vice chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV; on 15 Sep 82 he welcomed a National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria to Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Triu [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRIUF]

SRV minister of agriculture; his article on the policy of agricultural product contract appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 Sep 82 p 2)

Truong Anh Tuan [TRUWONG ANH TUAANS]

Deputy director of the Education Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Thoughts on Youth Union Unit Work in the Basic Level Popular Education School" appeared in the cited source. (THANH VIEN Jul 82 p 20)

Lê Tú [LEE TUW]

Department head and officer in charge of the Initiatives and Inventions Bureau, Science and Technology Commission; his article "Innovation and Technical Improvement in an Industrial Enterprise" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jul 82 p 33)

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